The New-York Times.

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LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the First Mail Since the Capture of the City.

Effect of Thirty Days of National Rule.

MORE OF GENERAL BUTLER'S ORDERS.

Measures Taken for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

The first United States mail from New-Orleans, since the capture of that city, and its restoration to National rule, reached us last night, and we give below such extracts from our exchanges as we can find room for this morning.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Sunday Delta, June 1.

On the 1st day of May the troops of the United States marched into this city and took up quarters in the Custom-house. They passed through streets deserted, the shops and places of business closed, the few persons seen scowling hats at the procession—not a cheer for the return of the old flag, not a welcome, not a smile to evidence joy at the relief from anarchy and despotism. A stranger might have supposed that a happy and free people were about to succomb to a brute force of a barbarous and uncivilized race. So might the citizens of Rome have met the entrance of the Huns into the then mistress of the world. No man could have dreamed that order and security were marching in to dethrone confusion and danger, to trample out thuggery in high places and in low places, to walk by the citizen by day and by night to secure the life and limb which had been constantly imperiled before, to guard property at the mercy of the mob up to that time—and yet this was the case confessedly. One short month has elapsed. The streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left for Summer watering places, property is secure, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the grace of God and the electoral vote of the people President of the United States of America, might walk, unarmed and unaccompanied, at any time through these streets, in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations. Slowly and gradually, at first this change appeared, the terror of a twelvemonth was not to be cast off in a day, but, as one by one the citizens gathered courage to come forward and speak out the sentiments which had been crushed out but not eradicated, the stream gathered strength and fullness, till within the past week the wish to bring themselves within the ægis of the flag has been quite equal to the power of the authorities to receive their declarations of allegiance. The teachings of a lifetime, the protection of a lifetime, the pride and glory of a lifetime, of, under and in the Union, had not been effaced by a brief course of rebellion, and many who really believed that they had succeeded in bringing themselves to hate, found themselves mistaken at last. It was a brother's hate, fierce and bitter, the fiercest and bitterest, but the recollection of the mother, the father, the family, brings back, at last, the reconciliation, and the knowledge that during the whole period of estrangement the heart had been true to its duties. The opportunity for this change has been given to this people by the judicious course adopted by the Major-General commanding. It would have been easy, nothing easier, to have adopted a course, just but harsh, righteous but strict, which would have added fuel to the flame already burning only too furiously. But by a calm and quiet course, waiting to learn before acting, and then acting justly, and in such manner as to elicit the praise of all, as he relieved the fears of all, he has convinced the people that the Government is to-day, as of old, protective and kindly, and has drawn out the old memories to do their perfect work. All honor to him for this course; and in this course he has found no difficulty in leading his assistants, who, believing in him, and acting from no ulterior purpose beyond the restoration of those magnificent monuments of human wisdom and human compromise, the Constitution and the Union, have leaped to anticipate his commands. Citizens of New-Orleans, you have had one month of order, peace and security. The cause is patent. Will *any* of you seek to return to your condition in the months preceding, or will you grasp at and cling to that power which has snatched you from the burning? You *must* have it whether you will or not. Is it not better to take to it readily, cheerfully and heartily, than to stand sullenly waiting for what will never come? Choose ye.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

MEASURES OF RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —:—In view of the arrival of stores from New-York, and the speedy opening of this port, reducing the price of provisions, and for the speedy relief of the poor, the Chief Commissary of Subsistence will sell to families, for consumption, in small quantities, until further orders, flour and salt meats, viz.: pork, beef, ham and bacon, from the stores of the army, at 7½ cents per pound for flour, and 10 cents for meat.

Place of sale designated hereafter. City bank notes, gold, silver or treasury notes to be taken in payment. By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 30, 1862.

The place of sale for commissary stores pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, will be at No. 2 Front Levee, commencing to-day at 12 M. JOHN W. TURNER,
Colonel and Commissary Subsistence.

NO DEPREDATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—No officer or soldier is permitted to take the property of any citizen, to shut up any house or place of business without a special order from the Provost Judge, Provost Marshal, Quartermaster, Military Commandant, or from these headquarters.

Any citizen whose property is taken, or annoyed in his property, or arrested by any officer or soldier in contravention of this order, will at once report to this headquarters, where he will have redress.

All taking of property by officers or soldiers for their private use is plunder, and will be punished as such.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

GEN. SHEPLEY AND THE BAKERS.

Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant and Acting Mayor of this city, summoned the bakers to appear before him this morning. This was owing to the numerous complaints made to him by poor people, who were compelled to pay to some bakers at least double the tariff price fixed by the city ordinance. The interview with the bakers was a highly interesting one. He told them, one and all, that while he held his present position, not only the starving poor, but every other class should be protected from imposition; that any baker who hereafter violated the ordinance regulating the weight and price of bread, he would punish to the extent of taking possession of his establishment and the stock of flour on hand, working it with bakers from the army, and distributing the bread gratuitously to the starving poor. Before closing the interview, Gen. SHEPLEY told the bakers that he was as desirous of protecting their interests as those of the consumers; that he did not make the ordinance regulating the price and weight of a loaf of bread; that if the ordinance was unfair or unjust, he would take great pleasure in laying before the Council a remonstrance from them, with the view of having it amended or repealed; but so long as it was the law, he would hold every one to its strict obedience. This explanation seemed to satisfy the bakers, and they all departed in much better spirits than when they entered the Mayor's office. —*Delta.*

RETURN OF SLAVES TO THEIR OWNERS.

We understand that within the last day or two, Gen. BUTLER has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the Custom-house, to their owners and their homes. Among others, we hear that six slaves were sent by Gen. BUTLER's orders, in irons, to their owners across the lake. We are glad to hear of this very proper action on the part of the Commanding General. The runaways who hope, by going to the Custom-house, to escape from service, will now find that hope delusive, and by and by they will be satisfied that "there is no place like home."—*Picayune.*

RUNAWAY NEGROES KICKED OUT OF CAMP.

We take the following from the *Hoosier Newsboy*, published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers:

RUNAWAYS.—Two negroes came into camp, on yesterday, and said they were runaways, and commenced to help themselves to the boys' provisions. They were immediately kicked out of camp and told that they had mistaken the place. We would suggest that all slaves had better keep away if they do not wish to be treated in like manner. The mission of the Twenty-first Indiana is not to harbor runaways.

NIGGERS.

A number of runaway negroes applied at the First District Police Station last night for board and lodging, under the mistaken impression that they would be taken care of at the public expense. Major WHITCOMB, Chief of Police, incontinently delivered them over to the custody of their masters whenever application was made for that purpose. Others remain in limbo until called for by their owners.

RUN UPON THE CITY TREASURY.

The run upon the City Treasury yesterday and today, by those holding shinplasters, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defence. This morning we notice that a military force has been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. There is no pretext for this desperate scramble. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by those individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the Treasurer ample security for such redemption. This being the case, these shinplasters should pass just as current as the city bills. That they will all be redeemed in due time, there is no reasonable cause for doubting.—*Delta, 27th.*

MONEY BROKERS.

There was quite a crowd yesterday in and around the Bank of Commerce. The Bank was buying Confederate money at pretty heavy discount, paying $6 specie or $9 in city notes for $20 Confederate notes. Parties outside were paying $6 50 and $7 in specie, and $10 in city bills for $20 Confederate notes. There were females in the crowd, buying and selling. We were informed that it was a female who first raised the value of Confederate money by offering a $50 bank bill for a $100 Confederate note. We were unable to learn what amount of money was exchanged at these rates. One gentleman informed us that he was offered ninety cents on the dollar for his Confederate money, which liberal offer he declined.

RUMORS.

It is one of the features of the present condition of affairs in our city that it is filled with constantly recurring rumors, the refutation of which, one after the other, as they are daily spread, does not seem to abate their number. Many of our people are somewhat like those whom Paul found at Athens, who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing." The effect of this is to keep the community in a constant state of excitement, and to prevent that attention to the urgent and necessary duties of life which, just now, should fill the first place in the mind of every one.—*Picayune, 1st inst.*

WHAT THE FOOLS THINK.

There are ten thousand persons in this city—certainly an immense crowd—who believe that Commodore FARRAGUT is now in prison in the jail at Jackson. They also believe that Mr. SOULE is held as a hostage for the safety of the naval hero. What do you think of these beliefs, gentle reader? Is it any use to tell these foolish people that Commodore FARAGUT is now on board his noble flagship in this harbor, that we saw him yesterday, talked with him, felicitated him upon the glory of his achievements in the Mississippi River! We advise our friends on the other side of Canal-street to read the *Delta* and cease following the false lights which have guided them upon the rocks from which Gen. BUTLER is endeavoring to rescue them.—*True Delta.*

THE RIVER.

The Father of Waters continues to retreat. We noticed this morning, when on a cruise of observation along the levee in the Second District, that all the wharves, which for some time were submerged, are now high and dry. The river, we are confident, has fallen nearly, if not quite, eighteen inches.

UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.

Yesterday, H. H. ZACHARIE, found guilty of obtaining a false pass, and making fraudulent use of the same, under very suspicious circumstances, was fined $1,000.

JOHN DEES was sentenced to two months in the Workhouse for using seditious language in relation to the United States flag, saying he was a rebel and preferred the flag of the Confederacy. It appeared from the evidence that he had been drinking with and treating United States soldiers.

PROVOST COURT.

Yesterday, ALEXANDER PEREIRA, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $100.

EUGENE MEYETON, for firing a pistol, and using seditious language, was sentenced to six months in the Perish prison.

J. M. LAFEVER, President of the Louisiana State Bank was before the Court to answer a complaint by BERNARD ABADIE, a butcher, that he had deposited $1,000 in gold in the Bank, of which $300 had been paid, but that for the balance, $700, he was obliged to take Confederate notes. The Court ordered that upon returning to the Bank the Confederate money, ABADIE should receive current funds for the $700 balance.

THE SOUTHERN BANK.

The *Delta* has the following: "We learn that, at an interview had between Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and the officers of the Southern Bank, of this city, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors upon demand, according to the provisions of General Order No. 30, recently issued by the Major-General, and not in Confederate notes."

THE NEW POLICE.

We understand that at the First and Second District Police Stations, yesterday, numbers of applicants for positions in the new Police force appeared, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were enrolled. Applicants for positions on the Police in the Fourth District were to assemble at the District Station this morning. We have no information as to the organization of the Third District Police.

We learn that BOYD ROBINSON is appointed Lieutenant of the First District Police, with C. N. MOORE, First Sergeant; JOSEPH CHELLET, Second Sergeant; and F. C. MAHAN, Third Sergeant. Thirty-two members have been already appointed on the day police, and 107 on the night police of the District.

HAVANA AND EUROPEAN MAIL.

A mail for Havana and foreign countries will be made up at the post-office, in Custom-house, to the latest hour of sailing of the next steamer leaving this place for the North.

This mail will go *vid* Key West.
JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

A HEAVY MAIL.

As we have already stated, the United States steamer *Connecticut* brought a very heavy Northern mail to this city, comprising, among other matter, some six thousand letters that have for some time been accumulating in the Washington Dead-Letter Office.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Since the arrival of the Federal forces in this city, there has probably been no similar body of men, in any locality, so free from disease. The statistical records kept by the surgeons exhibit an amount of sickness of less than ten per cent. And when it is well known that in all hospitals, North, East and West, the calculation of a sick percentage is fully up to that figure, and that provision is always made in that proportion, it must be gratifying to the citizens of New-Orleans to know that there is such an immunity from disease.—*Delta.*

SUGAR.

The ship *James Hovey*, with sugar sufficient to ballast, is under sailing orders for Boston, and will probably be towed down the river this morning. We wish her a speedy and pleasant voyage.—*Delta.*

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Louisiana sugars which will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levée, opposite Jefferson-street. Also, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store No. 95 Old Levée-street.—*True Delta.*

Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, sent down another steamer yesterday, which he captured in Red River. This is the fourth vessel taken by this indefatigable officer. Her name is the *Louisiana Belle*, and she has a good quantity of sugar, molasses and cotton on board, besides smaler wares, *Delta.*

UNION MEETING AT LYCEUM HALL.

There was an assemblage of the friends of the Union, last night, at Lyceum Hall. The meeting was well attended, and was participated in by some of the first citizens of the city.

DESPERADOES CAGED.

Four more of New-Orleans' choicest scoundrels are in custody. They were arrested on Saturday by the Provost Marshal's men. Their names are EUGENE DUPRAT, ROBERT or BOB JOHNSON, VICTOR DUPRAT and BEN LEGGETT—two pair of scoundrels who have long been a terror and a curse to New-Orleans. These men are the leaders of thugs, the friends of Aldermen, the social companion of every Mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the profits of prostitutes. We are glad they are in custody. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of New-Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of Gen. BUTLER. We thank the Marshal, publicly, for his promptness in capturing these four villains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are murderers, and expect now to expiate their long years of crime upon the gallows. We trust their expectations will be realized. If half of what we have heard of them be true, the sooner they are hanged the better.—*True Delta.*

THE MAYORALTY—A CARD.

The undersigned, the inventer of the phrase, "Vote early and vote often," offers himself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New-Orleans. He is qualified to discharge the duties of the post, and his claims rest upon long and faithful services in the ranks of the Know-Nothings, Thugs, and the unlicensed generally.

For further reference, see JOHN T. MONROE, LUCIEN ADAMS and EUGENE DUPRAT.

In the language of P. HENRY, "Put none but Thugs on guard."

Very respectfully, R. BILL.

DEPRECATORY.

Mr. H. M. SUMMERS, who has been previously mentioned, issues a card to the public which contains the following words:

"Fellow-citizens, my life is valuable, if not for myself, it is for my family, which is large, and entirely dependent on me for a support. For twenty-seven years I have been amongst you; my name has never been coupled with dishonor before; on more than one occasion I have been honored by you; I have aided and assisted you in putting down more than one mob; I have never wilfully or knowingly injured a human being. Am I to be shot or cut down like a dog in the public streets, because some of you and myself differ in opinion? My faith in my God, and my opinions of mankind and their actions, I hold the world has no right to call in question.

I am no traitor; I have never betrayed a friend or an enemy; I have nothing to betray; I have never been a Secessionist; I have never coöperated with any person or party before or since Louisiana seceded from the Union; and why I should be singled out from thousands, who think as I do, is to me incomprehensible.

THE REOPENING OF THE SUMTER HOUSE.

Attention is called to the card, in another column, of the deservedly popular coffee-house known as the "Sumter House," on Old Levee-street, opposite the new Custom-house.

HUMAN BLOCKADE.

New Levee-street was completely blockaded yesterday in front of Mr. BOZANO'S inspection store, with men, women and children, though the females were largely in the majority. They were all anxious to get a portion of the Confederate beef seized and distributed by Federal authority.

HERCULES WON'T HELP.

The call upon Hercules to come from the caves or the clouds to help this population to extricate itself from the slough of despond in which, through the sheerest ignorance, charlatanry, incapacity and knavery, it has been embedded, in general and vociferous. But the lusty god is silent, and not a move does he make to assist those whom he believes abundantly able to help themselves, and who, instead of doing, go on hopelessly floundering, as if no rescue by their own exertions were possible. There is nothing very peculiar or irremediable, although much that is distressing in the present situation.

THE "HOOSIER NEWSBOY."

This is the name of a paper published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the first number of which was laid on our desk yesterday. The editor, whoever he is, is evidently a fellow who "understands the ropes," and who is capable of making the *Hoosier Newsboy* an interesting and spicy paper.—*True Delta.*

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Further Proofs of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

The Country South of Corinth Stripped of Food.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, dated June 12, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Department.

BEAUREGARD is reported to have been at (Tupello?) with the remains of his army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized. Mutinous and deserting regiments which refused to serve longer, their time of enlistment having expired, have been disarmed and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores proves that the rebel retreat was a hurried one. Half-burned locomotives and cars are found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Report of the Burning of Vicksburgh—Reconnoissance up the White River.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12,
Vid CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The reports that the rebels have burned Vicksburgh were not credited.

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoissance up White River.

Many families are starting North who have been waiting months for the Union forces.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

GEN. FREMONT AND CLUSERET'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONBURGH, Va., June 10.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

In my dispatch of yesterday, I omitted to state that Col. CLUSERET'S Brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 9 o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night. The skill and gallantry displayed by CLUSERET on this and frequent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

Death of Lieut. John A. Baker.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Lieut. JOHN A. BAKER, of the Seventh Regiment of New-York National Guard, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart.

Lieut. BAKER has been a member of the regiment for several years, and was much beloved by his comrades, who deeply mourn his loss. His remains leave for New-York this evening.

The remains of Lieut. BAKER were escorted to Philadelphia this evening by Company D.

Drowned.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 13.

FRANK MARBLE, brother of the Editor of the New-York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned to-day in the river at Portage. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Rebel Gunboat Sumter at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The rebel gunboat *Sumter* arrived to-night. She was considerably shattered in the late fight before Memphis. She will be repaired immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of the French from Puebla, and their Retreat to Orizaba.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ZARAGOZA.

Manifesto of the Mexican Congress to the Nation.

Probable Loss of the French Upward of One-third of their Force.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TREATIES.

Large Sum from the Latter for the Payment of English and American Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

The events of the present month have proved to be of even greater importance than those of the last. We had then the rupture of the Alliance, and the commencement of the march of the French forces on this Capital. We have now their repulse, in a fair hand-to-hand fight of even numbers, at Puebla, and their forced retirement back to Orizaba.

This changes the whole aspect of French intervention, and the affair must now be resolved into an entire withdrawal from the country, while they can do so voluntarily, and on the ground that they have been deceived by the Reactionary leaders, or a prosecution of the invasion of this country by France on a scale that must soon lead to complications with the United States. Which way the Sphinx that sits in the Tuileries will decide is now the question. The belief here on the part of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DOBLADO, and the President, and which belief is participated in by probably most of the leading men, is that the Emperor will throw M. SALIGNY and the Jecker-Bond business overboard, and will withdraw from further measures of force against this people while he can still do so in a manner that will not only retain that strong hold upon the sympathies of the Mexican people which France has always had, but will also secure to her a still larger meed of gratitude than has been awarded to England and Spain, and particularly the latter, for their recent honorable course.

The argument used here, that the bubble of reactionary influence in this country has now so completely burst, that the Emperor will hesitate long before entering upon a serious expedition of conquest, which the war must now become, and that he is still more likely to so hesitate in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, is one that, from the information that during the course of intervention thus far has gone abroad, must be present to the mind of everyone.

Thus far the Mexicans have only repelled force by force, and have acted solely upon the defensive. This policy was not departed from on the retreat of the French to Orizaba, nor do I think it will be changed, further than as attacks may be made upon the small reactionary forces that have become associated with the French, until positive advices are received as to what the course of the Emperor will be.

He can yet withdraw with honor, as the military movements thus far have been based solely on reports from SALIGNY and ALMONTE, which have now been proved to be false; and the Mexican Government is ready to at once enter upon any arrangements which may be satisfactory for the adjustment of all the just claims of France.

One preliminary, however, will be necessary, and that is the removal of SALIGNY. No arrangement is possible while he remains in the country. And after the exposure of his misrepresentations and sordid pecuniary schemes, no other course is consistent with the honor of the Emperor. If he does not withdraw the resistance will now be most determined, and will only increase as the invasion progresses.

I inclose herewith a translation of the official report of the affair of Puebla, by the Mexican Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ZARAGOZA. After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up in their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 300 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed *hors du combat* since their arrival. On the 18th there took place, near the base of the Cumbres, an action between the division of Gen. TAPIA and the forces of MARQUEZ, who was just effecting a junction with the French. The latter were supported by a body of some 2,000 French sent out from Orizaba, and the action was a most sanguinary one. The Liberal forces, finding themselves in a tight place, as the forces of MARQUEZ alone were equal to theirs—only some 1,500 men—fought hand to hand in the bravest manner. Over half of TAPIA's force was lost, but the injury inflicted upon the French and MARQUEZ's force was very great. Gen. ZARAGOZA has his headquarters at San Augustin del Palmar, and has, altogether, upward of 14,000 men there and in the surrounding villages. His lines extend to Puente Colorado. Gen. ORTEGA is daily expected to arrive in this capital with some 7,000 more troops from the interior, which will proceed immediately to join the forces of Gen. ZARAGOZA.

Gen. DONAI arrived at Vera Cruz early in the month, with his escort and a few marines, but up to our latest dates had not attempted to proceed to the interior to join Gen. LORENCEZ. Delay in Vera Cruz at this season, however, is dangerous.

The Spanish and the English forces have entirely withdrawn from the country.

Such is the present situation of affairs here with reference to the all engrossing subject—the foreign invasion. All await with anxiety the further action of the Emperor of the French. Probably no further movement here will be made until news of this can be received. The effect of the affair of Puebla, and the retreat of the French, has been to create the most unbounded enthusiasm and confidence throughout the Republic; and what might have been almost an easy conquest before, is now by this changed feeling rendered impossible. Opposition to the Government does not exist in any part of the Republic, except among the small reactionary bands united with the French.

On the 27th ult., a treaty was signed at Puebla by Sir CHAS. WYKE and Capt. DUNLOP, Commissioners on the part of England, and Gen. DOBLADO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, representing the Mexican Government. It was immediately ratified by President JUAREZ, in virtue of the extraordinary powers which Congress conferred upon him at the last session, and was at once dispatched to England. This Convention differs very materially from the Wyke-Zamudeo Treaty, which was rejected last November by the Mexican Congress, in that it entirely leaves out the objectionable feature of intervention in the custom-houses, which then caused its rejection.

Now that Sir CHARLES at last sees that it is for the interest of England to sustain the Constitutional Government in this country, his tone is quite different from that he assumed a few short months ago, when he was seeking pretexts for breaking with this country, and was thus playing directly into the hands of the French Minister, and he is now much less determined to put impossible terms into his treaties. There is one feature of the present Convention, however, which comes with a peculiarly bad grace from him now, after having at that time scorned the liberal offer of the United States to assume the payment of the interest on the entire Mexican debt to England. It appears he has now forced the Mexican Government to stipulate that one-quarter of all the money that may be received from the United States under the treaty lately negotiated by Mr. CORWIN, shall be paid over on account of *English claims.* Rumor has it that Mr. CORWIN has favored this arrangement, but this can hardly be possible, for England having once backed out of the intervention business of her own accord, and with some shame, too, we cannot afford in our distress to now pay her a premium for doing so. The United States made a most liberal offer while she was still in the business if she would then withdraw, but this was refused in a very contemptuous manner. She has now backed out of the affair, because it was clearly her interest to do so, and it is too late to look to us to pay her claims.

In addition to the $2,750,000 thus pledged by the Mexican Government to be paid over on account of English claims, out of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, it is publicly stated here that before the treaty was signed by Mr. CORWIN and Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Government was forced to sign agreements by which they engaged to pay out of the moneys so received, to one American claimant, some $550,000; on another American claim, over $100,000, and on an agreement which it was known was signed as long ago as the previous negotiation for a loan of money, in favor of the notorious Mint House Company, the sum of $185,000.

It therefore appears that, what with special private American claims, and English claims, not much will be left of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, for the necessities of the Mexican Government.

Some adequate provision for the liquidation and payment of all American claims would be very desirable, but it certainly appears invidious and unjust that a few influential claimants should be satisfied in full, while the many, and probably equally deserving, get nothing at all.

The ratifications of the Postal Convention and Extradition Treaty, concluded by Mr. CORWIN with this Government in December last, were exchanged in this city on the 20th instant.

Sir CHAS. WYKE and Capt. DUNLOP, the two English Commissioners, arrived in this Capital on the 2d inst., and both are now ardent supporters of the same Constitutional Government Sir CHARLES was recently laboring so earnestly to destroy. The latter remains here awaiting instructions as to again formally opening relations with this Government as Minister. Capt. DUNLOP left, about the middle of the month, on a visit to the mines of Real del Monte, whence he proceeds to Vera Cruz, to sail soon, it is said, for England. Mr. CEVALLOS, the Secretary of Gen. PRIM, arrived here on the 11th inst., and is to remain, for the present, in the capacity of confidential agent of the Spanish Government. Relations are, therefore, to a certain extent, reopened with all the Powers, except France.

The grant of extraordinary powers to the Executive was renewed by Congress on the 3d inst., to continue until the 16th of September next, when the first session of the next Congress commences.

On the 9th inst. that body issued a spirited manifesto to the nation regarding the French invasion. This manifesto paints in glaring colors the bad faith of the French Commissioner, M. SALIGNY. I inclose a translation herewith.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle of June. No opposition whatever has been manifested during the present session to the Government, and Congress has only remained in session in order to present an evidence of the earnest manner in which the whole nation are united against the projects of European domination.

The course of affairs in the United States is watched with intense interest, as upon the success of the North in maintaining the Union, the preservation of the nationality of Mexico is also felt to depend.

Official Report of Gen. Zaragoza of the Repulse of the French at Puebla.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

After my movement of retirement, which I commenced from the Cumbres of Acuzingo, I arrived in this city on the 3d inst., as I have already had the honor to inform you.

The enemy followed me at the distance of a short day's journey, and having placed in their rear the Second Brigade of Cavalry, composed of little more than three hundred men, to harass them so far as might be possible, I situated myself, as I have said, in Puebla.

I immediately issued my orders to place in a regular state of defence the hills of Guadalupe and Loreto, and caused work on the fortifications of the Plaza, which had, until then, been neglected, to be actively renewed.

At break of day on the 4th, I ordered the distinguished General MIGUEL NEGRETE to occupy the before mentioned hills of Loreto and Guadalupe, with the Second Division under his command, composed of 1,200 men, fully prepared for action, and placing on the hills two batteries of field and mountain artillery.

At the same time I caused three columns of attack to be formed from the Brigades Berriozabal, Diaz and Lamadrid—composed, the first of 1,082 men, the second of 1,000, and the third of 1,020, all infantry—and beside a column of cavalry, of 550 horses, commanded by Gen. ANTONIO ALVAREZ, and assigning to them one field battery.

These forces were formed in the plaza until midday, when they were retired to their quarters.

The enemy spent the night in Amozoc.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the memorable 5th of May, the above-mentioned forces were marched to the line of battle which I had determined, and which you will find marked on the adjoined plan. The surplus artillery I ordered the Chief of Artillery, Col. ZEFERINO RODRIGUEZ, to use in the fortifications of the Plaza, placing it at the disposition of the Military Commandant of the State, Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy were seen, and after a very short time spent in making their camp, they moved their columns of attack, one, composed of 4,000 men with two batteries, toward the hill of Guadalupe, and the other, a smaller column of about 1,000 men, threatening our front.

This attack, which I had not expected, although I knew the audacity of the French army, caused me to change my plan of operations, and to form that of defence, ordering, in consequence, that the Brigade Berriozabal by rapid movement should reinforce Loreto and Guadalupe, and that the corps of cavalry should proceed to the left of the hills to be ready to charge at an opportune moment.

A little afterward, I ordered the Battalion Reforma, of the Brigade La Madrid, to the aid of the forces on the hills, where the resistance was becoming at each moment more heated.

The battalion of ZAPADORES, of the same brigade, I ordered to move to occupy a barrier, which is near the slope of the hill, and they arrived so opportunely as to prevent the ascent of a column, which by that road was directing itself toward the same hill, a brisk hand-to-hand encounter taking place.

Three determined charges were made by the French forces, and in each of the three were they repulsed with courage and with steadiness.

The cavalry, situated at the left of Loreto, improved the first opportunity, and charged brilliantly, which prevented the enemy from forming another attack.

While the combat on the hills was at its height, another not less severe took place upon the plain of the right of my front. Gen. DIAZ, with two corps of his brigade—one of that of LAMADRID, with two pieces of artillery, and the rest of that of ALVAREZ—had also repulsed the column of the enemy, which also, with great determination, had charged upon our positions there. The enemy were driven back naturally to the hacienda of San José, to which point, also, had been driven those repulsed from the hills, and where they were now forming, though only for the purpose of defence, having even cut loopholes for musketry in the walls of the hacienda. But I was unable to attack them, because, although defeated as they were, their force was still more numerous than mine. I, therefore, order of Gen. DIAZ, who was pursuing them with great rapidity and spirit, to fall back, and limited myself to the holding of a threatening position.

The belligerent forces remained in sight until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy returned to their camp at the Hacienda of the Alamos; our own forces returned to their lines a little later.

The night was passed in examining the field of battle from which a great number of the dead and wounded of the enemy were removed. The attack has continued during all the following day, and although I cannot state the exact loss of the enemy, I have reason to believe it exceeded 1,000 men in killed and wounded, and twenty-five prisoners.

It now remains to me to recommend to you the bravery of my valiant companions. The glorious event which has just taken place proves their value, and is alone sufficient to recommend them.

The French army fought with much courage, while its General-in-Chief conducted himself with audacity in the attack.

The National arms, Citizen Minister, have covered themselves with glory, and I congratulate the First Magistrate of the Republic, through you, upon the auspicious result, while he can affirm with pride that not for one moment, during the long and determined struggle they sustained, was the back turned to the enemy by a single soldier of the Mexican army.

I have to mention, in conclusion, that at the same time, while preparing the defence of the national honor, I was under the necessity of sending the brigades of O'HARAN and CARBAJAL to attack the reactionary forces, which, in considerable number, had gathered between Atlixo and Matamoras, which circumstance, perhaps, saved the foreign enemy from a complete defeat, and the small army of the East from a victory which would have immortalized its name.

In rendering this official account of the glorious day of the 5th of May, I adjoin the respective reports in detail of the various chiefs engaged in the action.

Liberty and Reform. J. ZARAGOZA.

To the Minister of War, Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS IN PUEBLA, May 9, 1862.

GEN. BERRIOZABAL TO HIS BRIGADE.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: With one day of combat you have made amends for so many months of suffering; victory has crowned your efforts, and the French eagles have crossed the ocean to come and lay down as an offering at the foot of the Mexican flag, their laurels of Sebastopol, Magenta and Solferino.

Soldiers! I thank you because you have behaved as brave men and as good Mexicans; the country is proud of you: the triumph that you have obtained will be fertile in its results; and thanks to you the name of Mexico will be respected as it ought. You have fought with the first soldiers of the age and you are the first who have conquered them.

Sons of the State of Vera Cruz; soldiers of the State of Mexico; united you have met the enemy, united you have flown to the encounter and united victory has crowned you.

Soldiers: You have saved the honor and independence of our country and it blesses you.

Companions in arms: *Viva Independence! Viva Liberty! Viva the Supreme Government.*

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

PUEBLA, May 7, 1862.

The Congress of the United Mexican States to the Nation—Manifesto against the French Invasion.

[TRANSLATION.]

MEXICANS! Without any explanation of the motives of its unjust aggression, and without even the formality of a previous declaration of war, a French army has advanced into the interior of the Republic.

Like nations which invaded others in the age of barbarism, they have advanced without giving other reason than that of force, pretending to deny to Mexico its rights as a sovereign nation, its independence, and its honor.

The French Government, badly informed, has listened to those who, from miserable pecuniary interests, have incited it to a conduct unworthy of France, and contrary to the principles of justice, of right, and of the freedom of peoples.

Through these unhappy counsels, not only has it been led to attack the sovereignty of Mexico, but also to insult the two Powers with which it had become allied.

In the Convention of London the principle of non-intervention was maintained, the three allies binding themselves always to respect the voluntary will of the Mexican people.

In the Preliminaries of La Soledad they recognized that the Government established in the Republic in conformity with its Constitution, did not require any assistance—not even of foreign intervention—sustained as it is by its own authority, and by the public opinion of the nation.

Notwithstanding the Commissioners of the French Government, before taking the first steps to comply with their word, before having even the appearance of a single pretext for eluding it, broke faith with their allies, and violated their solemn compromises.

Mexico does not need to qualify the conduct of the French Commissioners—it is already stamped by the judgment of England and of Spain; and it will excite the scorn of all peoples, and of all men of honor to whom promised faith, the pledged word and the honor of nations are not an empty sound.

History will record with indelible shame, how, setting aside all scruples of honor, the Commissioners of the French Government announced with brazen face to their two allies, in Orizaba, on the 9th of April, 1862, that the secret intention of their Government, at the signing of the Convention of London, had been to proceed contrary to the tenor of the most explicit of its stipulations. It will record, also, that England and Spain preferred with justice, that the scandal of the rupture should throw upon the French Commissioners the responsibility before the world, of their entire conduct, rather than appear as accomplices or as instruments of their perfidy.

The first step once taken, there was now no restraint against the commission of other violations of faith. They have proceeded to violate, without shame, the stipulation of the Preliminaries of La Soledad, which was confirmed in their note of the 9th of April, by which they contracted the solemn promise that their forces should retire to their former positions.

For the Commissioners of the French Government the honor of the French arms has been worth less than the difficulties and perils of attacking the first fortified position of the Mexican army. They believed that the events of 1808 in Spain could be repeated, even with less dissimulation, in a distant country.

The misfortune of a defeat might have been repaired by a victory; but nothing can remove so great a stain upon the national honor. France herself will wish to let it fall upon the heads of her Commissioners, and on learning of their perfidy will be filled with indignation.

Ends so evil and means so repugnant have been sought to be covered by the veil which now for centuries has been broken, and which can no more deceive; for it has been used a thousand times by all those who, believing themselves strong enough, have desired to conquer nations that they considered feeble, depriving them of their liberties.

It has been stated that the Mexican people were to be protected, in order that they might establish a Government of their choice; and this precisely at the time when they had attained the object of their constant efforts to establish themselves

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Pursuit of Jackson—The Movement from Fredericksburgh—Wholesale Destruction—Blenker's Division—Incidents of the Chase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUNT JACKSON, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

It is the pursuit of a mountain fox by several royal Bengal tigers that I have to chronicle. It is always necessary for me to commence at the beginning of a story and work it out in the natural order of Providence to the end. But I will endeavor, in this instance, to avoid all needless prolixity. The narrative will necessarily contain many details of personal adventure, but an excuse for this is readily found in the fact that the experience of one is but the experience of an army. If any incline to weary of my narrative and accuse me of egotism, let them turn to the editorial page, where cheerful reading always abounds, and as equivocal, ambiguous and utterly irresponsible "we," is used instead of the brave self-asserting little personal pronoun which I favor.

I was quietly reposing in the bosom of McDOWELL's corps at Fredericksburgh. We were enjoying ourselves. No enemy was in the vicinity to molest and make us afraid, and so we peacefully lay under the shelter of the Southern vine and fig tree. But a change came o'er the spirit of our dreams. Word was flashed over the wires from Washington that the Philistines were upon the Congressional Samsons, and we were summoned to the rescue.

It is scarcely necessary to hint to you that this involved a complete and essential change of programme. Notwithstanding what has before been said, the army of the Rappahannock had not been lying beside Fredericksburgh quite as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. It had been gradually growing and strengthening, swelling by degrees, a sort of battle-bud, as it were, and it was then just ready to burst before Richmond, and astonish rebel eyes with the glory of its crimson blossoms. Gen. McDOWELL had a trained and disciplined army of forty thousand men that could have been hurled on the flank of JOHNSTON's army, an animate avalanche. But this order from the War Department, to send twenty or thirty thousand men to assist BANKS and defend Washington, put an entirely new face on matters, and knocked the plans which a month and more of time and millions of money had been spent in maturing into that peculiarly chaotic, formless and void shape popularly known and described as a cocked hat. As McCLELLAN before had been served, so now was McDOWELL.

It had been intended on Sunday morning to advance upon Richmond. The morning of that blessed day brought a retrograde movement upon Catalet Station instead. The different divisions detailed marched on Monday, Wednesday and on Thursday. In order to be with the advance I forsook my *lares and penates* with KING's Brigade, and pushed on across country to the regions where war-clouds lowered. It had been rumored in camp that Catalet Station and Manassas were in possession of the enemy, and the rumor was believed. Judge of our surprise at finding those delightful Summer retreats just as we left them, save the addition of a houseless and homeless regiment to the former. The One Hundred and Fourth New-York were there with neither tents, arms, nor clothing. They informed us that while innocently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, undreaming of impending evil, word came to them from the War Department that they were utterly surrounded by the enemy, with an order to destroy everything and fall back upon the impregnable fortifications and wooden guns of Manassas. So completely did they follow out this edict of destruction, burning tents, arms, equipments, and everything else, that the only wonder is they didn't blow out their own brains—perhaps they would if they had had any. Well, from Catalet to Markham Station we transported our troops by railroad. At the latter place I had the peasure of sleeping the major part of the night on a porch, the roof of which leaked, in a thunder storm. At Catalet the night before I had the pleasure of doing the same thing, with the exception that the porch in that case had no roof at all. These things be it remarked, *en parenthese*, may be all very well in their way, but they are not conducive to comfort. At Markham Station, besides rheumatic pains, I encountered Col. ASHBY's house, a deserted whitewashed tenement, with battered walls and crumbling staircases, and smelling strongly of secession and old cheese. From Markham to Front Royal such a road not intelligent gray mare, of domestic habits and a ruminative and ruminating turn of mind, ever encountered before. It seems as though all the men, women and children of the country had spent their lazy hours—which, indeed, would include the whole period of their several existences—in rolling huge stones from the mountains down into the roads. If the war ever ends—and there is reason to believe that in the fullness of time it will—let me suggest that the Virginians of this section be punished for their contumacy by being made to pick up the stones and with them build, in some less inconvenient ing grounds, monuments to their own folly. At Front Royal we found Major-Gen. McDOWELL and several minor Generals. They were all determined upon one thing—that thing to bag JACKSON and recapture the immense train he took from BANKS—for you must know that BANKS lost over two millions of dollars in property, and, it is said, several thousand prisoners. Well, then, it had been determined to retake all these National gods and goods. So SHIELDS was pushed across the country on Sunday afternoon to mount JACKSON at Mount Jackson. BAYARD was sent to Strasburgh. What disposition was made of the other forces I do not know—Gen. McDOWELL did not acquaint me with his plans, and I left before they were indicated by actual movements. BAYARD, with two regiments of cavalry, a battalion of "Bucktails," four field howitzers, (four rifled guns and two mountain howitzers, galloped down to Strasburgh, but found the enemy there in such force that he did not deem it prudent to attack them and went into camp. Riding down the next morning I found the place in possession of our troops, and learned that our main column was some miles out of town. I pushed on, and after several hours of vigorous equestrianism, found myself alongside of a small army of Yankee soldiers who were talking the most altitudinous kind of High Dutch, amid all of which I only recognized the talismanic words, "Lager and Pretzels." Then I guessed it was BLENKER's Division, and inquiring of a yellow-bearded gentleman, fully established that important fact. A word about this division. With all respect to Gen. BLENKER, himself, whom I highly esteem as a German and a gentleman, it comprises a lawless set as ever pfilaged hen roosts or robbed dairy-maids of milk and butter. I saw a company of them gutting the cellar of a house, carrying off everything eatable and drinkable, and only replying to the earnest remonstrance of the proprietary widow, and the representation that she had seven children to feed, with a guttural *nix fur stay*. And two infantry captains bathed their yellow beards in the golden cream and were aiders and abettors, in fact the overseers and directors of the larceny—not to say brutality. Now I respectfully submit that all this is wrong, and unless Gen. BLENKER corrects it his men will soon lose that reputation for sobriety, decency, and regard for personal rights they have so eminently succeeded in establishing all the country over.

Thus you see how suddenly I found myself transferred from the Department of the Rappahannock to that of the Mountains—from McDOWELL to FREMONT—from grave to gay—from lively to severe. FREMONT had charged into Strasburgh the evening before, (Sunday evening,) and compelled the rebels to finish their vespers outside the town. He pursued them all Monday, BAYARD's Cavalry in advance, biting away on their rear, and capturing stragglers, of whom some three or four hundred were brought into camp. But I hardly call this picking up of stragglers "taking prisoners;" the term has a broader and braver signification. The rebels several times made a stand, planting artillery and pitching shells vigorously, but only one or two men were killed on our side, and about the same number on theirs. During this day's march, I encountered a more violent thunder-shower than is generally laid down in books, and with only the shelter that a slim sycamore tree afforded. It wound up with hailstones, nearly as large as hen's eggs, that rather led the correspondent on whose head they fell to believe that the heavens had wearied of their old-fashioned artillery, and had taken to firing [illegible] projectiles [illegible] cannon. W[illegible] Woodstock [illegible] burgh, and [illegible] faction of [illegible] sheets [illegible] ting up at private houses, will be apt to notice that when he asks his hosts in the morning if he can recompense them for their hospitality, they invariably say he can, and are no ways backward in naming the amount. In fact, I don't think the people of this section regard us favorably. The Strasburghians glared at us from their windows, and seemed to wonder how the devil we got there again so soon, and nowhere along our line of march have they greeted us with triumphal arches and blazoned banners, nor can I blame them for the feeling. At every step we go we make some gentleman his own groom, some lady her own maid of all work. It is much as though the Irish serfs in Fifth-avenue were to be suddenly emancipated, and the ladies who now do nothing more laborious than presiding at dinner parties, brought down to the unpleasant necessity of washing the dishes whenever they give dinners.

At Woodstock I learned that the main body of JACKSON's army passed the day before, and that only his rear guard went through on Monday. Wagons, they said, had been going through ever since Friday. Piecing all stories and estimates together, I incline to place JACKSON's force at about 16,000 men. Prisoners vary in their stories regarding it—naming it from 8,000 to 33,000. It is wonderful to me the avidity with which this "information," derived from prisoners, is caught up and set down as veritable facts. As a general rule, the men of our army are much more intelligent than those in the Southern, and yet I question much whether any private in it could tell how many men there were in the corps to which he was attached—the proportions of infantry, cavalry, or artillery—whither it was marching, or what were the plans of its leaders. When I learnt that the army had passed the day before, and that only the rear guard lay near us, my faith in the success of our enterprise grew faint. A stern chase is proverbially a long one, and a day's start is of immense importance, as placing five or six leagues distance between pursued and pursuers. But like all the others I hoped.

We left Woodstock at about 7 this morning. At Edenburg, a little village about six miles distant from Woodstock, we found the bridge across Narrow Passage Creek thrown down, and the one over Stoney Creek burned. These two creeks are the natural ditches that guard the town of Edenburg. The first one was an unimportant affair, but the second was more serious, as the rains had swollen the stream, and the cavalry only forded it with difficulty; to the infantry and artillery, it was impassable for several hours. About two miles from Edenburg we discovered some cavalry, and the scouts reported infantry as drawn up in line. I do not put much faith in these scouts, for in this case I'll swear that the reported infantry were only two irregular rail fences. Our cavalry advanced slowly. Whenever we neared the force in front, they'd bring two pieces of artillery into battery, and then back our cavalry fell. No one was hurt on either side. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we charged through Mount Jackson—distant from Woodstock twelve miles. A few mounted rebels rode out, as we rode in, and we pursued them, to be momentarily stopped by a little bridge just outside the town from which they had torn some ten feet of planking. A few minutes repaired this and on we dashed something over half a mile to Jackson River, where a burning pile met our eyes. The bridge had been fired and blazed up like dry tinder. One by one the timbers loosened and tottered, until finally the whole blazing pile gave way, and fell hissing into the river below, that rolled a barrier of deep water between the rebels and further pursuit. There was their whole rear-guard—perhaps three thousand men—drawn up on an elevation a little over a mile distant. They honored us with a shell or two, but the distance which they fell short interfered to prevent any closer researches on our part, into rebel conchology. Presently our artillery was brought up, howitzers and Parrot guns, and put into battery. Justice compels me to say, that wider firing could not have been done by the unpracticed natives of the Chinchi Islands, who don't know a cannon from a pig trough. Not one of our shells fell anywhere in the vicinity of the rebels, though the distance was but little over a mile, and not more than half of them exploded. Had I been in supreme command, I think I'd have ordered two or three orderly sergeants of cavalry to charge the pieces and sabre the gunners. Subsequently, however, a section of artillery was planted in another position by some of our command, and rather good practice exhibited. After tantalizing us with an exhibition of their rear for some time, the rear-guard of rebels finally marched away, and as our pontoon bridge will not be up until to-morrow, I fear unless SHIELDS has gone down to Harrisonburgh, they will escape.

I have much more to say, but my letter has already reached an unreasonable length. After the chase is ended, I wish to sum up my general impressions of it, and advance a few military views of my own. Then I wish to retire from the field, for it seems impossible to get up a battle, and I am really quite anxious to see a little death and carnage. Failing this, I should like to see the Great Exhibition; and after I've faithfully done Virginia, I think it only fair that the TIMES should send me to do London and the Crystal Palace. C. H. W.

Overtaking the Enemy—Independent Advance of Col. Wyndham—A Successful Ambuscade—A Precipitate Retreat—Desperate Daring and Bravery of the Bucktails.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISONBURGH, Friday, June 7, 1862.

To resume the flight of JACKSON and the marches of his pursuers. But not in the sportive spirit in which my last chronicle was penned, for since then I have seen brave hearts suddenly stilled in battle, and true hands that a few hours ago clasped mine will press them in life again no more forever. But you must allow me to take up the story where it dropped, and tell it you in my own manner; bear with me if I seem unnecessarily minute and tedious in detail, for everything has transpired under my own immediate observation; and I must tell the story as it is in me, else I cannot tell it at all.

On Tuesday the rear guard of JACKSON's army crossed the bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah, at Mount Jackson, burning it after them. All that night, and the next day, it rained, so swelling the river that all attempts to pontoon it proved unavailing. On Thursday we crossed, and marched some two or three miles beyond New-Market, a distance from Mount Jackson of about fifteen miles. We learned at New-Market that the Southern army—the main column at least—had passed nearly twenty-four hours before us. To-day, before 6 o'clock in the morning, our army was in motion, and at 1 o'clock, the advance guard of our cavalry entered Harrisonburgh, skirmishing with the rebel pickets that lined the streets. Here we learned that the Southern army had passed through this very morning, and that their rear guard was only an hour or two ahead of us. The few inhabitants who were not afraid to be seen holding converse with National soldiers, stated that it was the avowed intention of JACKSON to bear off to the left, leaving the turnpike, and make a stand at "Port Republic," a little village distant twelve miles from this. We before knew that the bridge ahead of him, near Mount Crawford, was burned; that the river was too high to be forded, and that a fight was imminent.

Tempting our cavalry to advance, a squadron or two of ASHBY's Cavalry, supported by a small body of infantry, drew up a-half mile out of the town; and the First New-Jersey Cavalry, commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, with companies from the Sixth Ohio, Fourth New-York and First Pennsylvania—in all, nearly two regiments—were sent forward to scatter them. As we advanced they retired, and Col. WYNDHAM deployed scouts and skirmishers to feel the pulse of the situation and pick up prisoners. I learned from a citizen who was coming in, that out at a cros-road two miles distant, were a hundred cavalry and several companies of infantry, and reported the intelligence to Col. WYNDHAM. He said he was waiting orders and loth to make any demonstration until he received them. Just then a scout came in and reported that [illegible] miles were forty [illegible] rebel cavalry and [illegible] country, that the [illegible] were preparing to [illegible] either run or fight. [illegible] "We have a little fun [illegible]; would you like to [illegible]?" said the Colonel, [illegible] to me. The next minute his bugle sounded "to horse."

These little expeditions had heretofore been pleasure excursions, and I'd always ridden with the front of the column, to avoid the dust and have a better view of what was going on. And in this case I rode with the Colonel at the head of his column until we came to the cross-road indicated above, and then I fell back, for two reasons, namely: In the first place, my horse was so worn out as to keep the alignment very indifferently, and it occurred to be that in event of being obliged to return rapidly her heels could not, as usual, be depended on; in the second place, the whole thing began to look so much like a trap that I couldn't make up my mind to enter it, and can only wonder how Col. WYNDHAM did. But his impulsive bravery led him on. You see that the cross-road of which mention has been made ran at right angles with ours, and all were through a close wood; the narrow road through the thick forest ahead looked dark and gloomy, like the interior of a trap, in fact, of which this cross-road was the gate that could be snapped to at any moment that an inimical force, shrewdly disposed in our rear and on either flank, chose to close it. And so I halted to wait events. The Colonel ordered Capt. SHELLMIER's company to the front, not as skirmishers, but as the advance, for so much did he rely on the thorough scouting it was supposed the woods had undergone that he neglected this customary precaution. On rode the column, with sabre at shoulder and carbines ready. Very soon a few scattering shots could be heard in front, and as it was necessary to know what was going on, I galloped up. An orderly came thundering past. "What is the matter?" "There's trouble ahead and I'm going for reinforcements." Not dreaming from the scattering nature of the fire that there was any immediate danger, I was jogging leisurely along in the centre of the cavalcade when the head came charging down upon us. "Fall back! Fall back! ASHBY's cavalry and JACKSON's whole army are coming." It was scarcely a time for remonstrance, when the chances were that if one escaped the pursuing foe he'd be ridden down by his retreating friends, and I drew my mare to a sort of side-path in the woods and began to pick my way back as best I could. I am sorry to say it, but such an utter scene of rout and demoralization as then ensued I never before witnessed. I can now imagine what Bull Run was. Our long cavalcade, those in the rear and even in the centre utterly ignorant of what the exact danger was that threatened, galloping wildly as for their lives, and hurling in their precipitate flight sabres, carbines, blankets and everything else to the earth that could possibly add an ounce to their weight, Through the woods they tore, and out to an open space, where a hill offered its broad brow to re-form upon. "Halt here, men, for the love of the mothers that bore you, if not for your own manhood's sake!" But, no; officers gallop after men, shouting "Halt! halt!" but savagely spurring their own steeds, and on dashes the chaotic mass of horsemen, as though the arch-fiend was after them. And it is only forty or fifty of ASHBY's cavalry, after all! for here they halt on the crest of this rough, rocky hill, discharging their carbines and revolvers at the back of us retreating stragglers, as our horses go sliding down. A few of our men halt on the position from whence they started, but the majority go plunging into town, shouting: "Our regiment is all captured and cut to pieces, and we're the only ones left." And a precious set of cowards you are, cavalry gentlemen, if your own story be true, to have bought your worthless existences by sacrificing the lives of your comrades and the honor of the flag ye bear.

But the rebels are not to sleep in the belief that Yankee hearts will all ring as such base metal to their blows. News of what has occurred is rapidly transmitted to headquarters, and Gen. BAYARD is ordered out with fresh cavalry and a battalion of Pennsylvania "Bucktails!" But the Sixtieth Ohio has already beaten back the guidon of the bold rebels from flinging its folds in our eyes. The evening is waxing late; Gen. FREMONT does not wish to bring on a general engagement at this hour, and the troops are ordered back. "But not to leave poor WYNDHAM on the field, and all our wounded!" remonstrates my brave Col. KANE, of the "Bucktails;" "and, beside, General, think how such a stampede as this will dishearten and demoralize the army; let me at 'em, General, with my Bucktails!" "Just forty minutes, I'll give you, Colonel," says Gen. BAYARD, pulling out his watch; "peep through the woods on our left, see what is in them, and out again when the time's up." It was my first introduction to Col. KANE, but I was willing to do honor to him as brother of the man who pushed the prow of his adventurous ship far up into the icy seas. "Good bye," he said, pressing the hand of each of our group; "I hope to see you again, but if I don't, take it for granted that I and my Bucktails' have given a good account of ourselves." In go the hundred and fifty at an opening in the pines, and the badge they bear on their caps, and from which the battalion takes its name, is soon lost among the green leaves. Brave boys, you never showed the tips of those bucks' tails to the foe while a round of ammunition remained in your cartridge boxes, nor until the dead of your brave battalion outnumbered its living. In plain sight, on an eminence opposite, the same squadron of cavalry is drawn up that pursued us before, but an officer with a field-glass cries out that he can see dark columns of infantry creeping down in the woods, and we can distinguish with a naked eye that a cannon is being placed in position. "Ride over there, WIER, and call back the 'Bucktails,'" shouts Gen. BAYARD, but the order is cut short by the rattle of musketry over where they lie—single shots at first, broadening and deepening into volleys. And now the bullets come straying up the hill where we are posted with the cavalry. Did you ever hear a bullet from a rifled musket come singing by your head, reader? No! then catch a large bee some day and hold it to your ear, opening your hand a little to let him buzz, and then suddenly shutting off his music into a sharp fiz-z-z-z. "The 'Bucktails' will shove it into them," remarked an officer. Now do you know I had heard this same thing said of the Bucktails a dozen different times since they were called out, and really began to wonder whether they'd sustain their reputation or not, for the sad, demoralized retreat of the cavalry men had rather shaken my faith in the mettle that men are made of. Well, the "Bucktails" did shove it into them. Through the openings between the trees we could see our brave boys surrounded by a gordon of fire, flashing into them from the muzzles of more than a thousand muskets. But not a sign, nor the shadow of a sign of yielding. Their fire met the enemy's, straight and unyielding as the blade of a matador. Oh, for reinforcements! but none come. Our cavalry, that had been drawn up under cover of the wood, ride out upon the open hill, but they cannot charge the trunks of intervening trees. To heighten the amusement, the cannon opposite opens its mouth, and deposits a shell close by the side of a squadron. The range is accurate, and now they come, shot and shell, exploding around us like exaggerated fire-crackers on a Fourth of July. Allow me now to ask whether you ever heard a shell come from a rifled gun and perforate the air in your vicinity, reader? No!—then seize the first opportunity of hearing one, and tell me if you don't think it is a winged coach-and-four coming to carry you bodily to the devil?

Now our "Bucktails" give back, and anon they break cover and retreat across the fields of waving green between us, firing as they go—but not the hundred and fifty that went in. The rest of them lie under the arching dome of the treacherous forest, and the night dews alone can go to moisten the lips of the wounded ones, for the rebels hold the woods, and we are not now prepared to dislodge them. To send a force to their support would bring on a general engagement, and this in our present unprepared condition would be ruin.

My brave Col. KANE is reported wounded and a prisoner—shot in the knee. Fare you well, great heart; a more gallant soldier, or a truer gentleman never wore sword by side, and if we meet not here, let me share your fate hereafter, whatever that may be. This evening forty of the Bucktails are reported from the hospital as wounded, and the Heaven that bends above them only knows how many are lying dead and wounded on the field, or how many are prisoners. One man whom I noticed at the hospital, was shot through in three places—the top of the head, the back of the neck, and the side. Is not here evidence of the fierce fire that my Bucktails stood under. "Why didn't you come out when you found they were in such force against you?" asks a bystander of a wounded officer. "Why, you see I [illegible] deploy with [illegible] men [illegible] there we had [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the country will fall to pieces for want of a militia bill, but it is exceedingly probable that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will experience a crisis. The bill that has been vouchsafed it is pronounced unworkable, and the road may come to a dead stop, for in its present condition it is being run at a positive loss of $400,000 a year.

The weather has been so dry that serious fears are entertained that the harvest will be deficient.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. HAYS, the animal painter, has on his easel, nearly completed, a picture six feet by three, "Stampede of the Bisons," intended as a pendant for his "Herd on the Move," which was on exhibition at a studio reception during the past Winter. The scene of the latter picture was laid in the valley of the Upper Missouri, where the bison is still found in his best estate, and where it is not uncommon to see herds from *fifty to one hundred miles* in length, and covering a breadth as far as the eye can reach. Headed by the sturdiest and most valiant bull, the heard moves slowly, ponderously, feeding over the illimitable prairies or rich bottom lands of the rivers.

In his "Herd on the Move," Mr. HAYS represented the advance of one of these grand armies, coming from the prairie down to the bottom lands of the river. In the foreground the shaggy and veteran victors of a hundred fights were depicted, with a vigor of drawing and co'or that, even though only the quiet and unexcited progress of the herd was delineated, yet it gave the spectator a feeling of the dormant force and almost irresistible power of the animal; while behind, and on to the distant horizon, the innumerable multitude followed in a gradually broadening column that crossed the limit of the vision. This picture is now at the English Exhibition for All Nations; but, it is to be hoped, will ultimately find a permanent place on this side of the Atlantic.

The "Stampede of the Bisons" gives another phase of the natural history of the animal. While unexcited, the herd progresses quietly and is not easily disturbed—even a party of horsemen may ride among them for days, producing scarcely a perceptible sensation; but an onslaught upon them, or any other especially exciting cause, instantly changes the character of the scene—the mass, panic stricken, press on with resistless force, communicating their excitement to those immediately preceding, until the whole herd is pervaded by the onward impulse; now, nothing can stop or stay their progress—forced by the *vis a tergo*, the leading ranks sweep furiously along; perchance a deep *crevasse* or gulch, (so common on the prairies,) crosses their course—an instant the foremost bulls are staged, but forced by the rearward impetus, over they go, in an agonized death plunge, and over and over, until the gulch is filled with the bruised and mangled carcasses, and the hinder mass may struggle up over them and gain the other side. At the approach to the edge of such a chasm, Mr. HAYS has seized his subject, and to know how well and truthfully he has conveyed the scene to his canvass, can only be accomplished by seeing the picture. The sturdy bulls, forced to the edge of the chasm, shrink back with frantic terror, but a resistless power presses them on, the earth caves beneath their weight—down they go. Further on, others strive to escape by skirting the *crevasse*, and here, in his action and fine drawing, Mr. HAYS has succeeded most admirably. Beyond the foremost, here and there a frantic head is thrust upward, giving a strong idea of the pressure to which its owner is subjected, while clouds of dust goldened by the sun, rise over the body of the herd, and helps still further to realize the intense heat and excitement of the scene. In the drawing of the animals in this picture—their different attitudes and expressions—Mr. HAYS has been peculiarly happy; and in color, this seemsan advance over any of his previous efforts.

We have seen two pictures from FARIS' Gallery, No. 751 Broadway. They are remarkable for the artistic pose of the figures, are of a very rich black tone, and have been treated with an alkaline citrate of soda in a hot bath, very similar to that which Mr. HARDWICK has always recommended. They are card pictures of two children, the elder, perhaps, ten years and the younger not more than five—both of them beautiful girls, and full of animation. The youngest is leaning over a pedestal, which is partially hidden by the folds of a curtain. There is a look of earnest wonder in her bright face, and her plump hands, so full of dimples—like her cheeks—are a little crossed, so as to hide the ribbon by which she holds her hat and plume. The back-ground is dark, but plain; there is no object to attract the attention from the interesting, wondering face.

We asked Mr. PEALE, who arranges the sitters and attends to the artistic part of the gallery, how such a happy hit had been made. "Oh," he exclaimed, "she was a wild little elf, but I held her attention by a bold feat of prestidigitation—I kept her still ten seconds while I swallowed the camera cloth."

Naval Affairs.

The Court of Inquiry convened, yesterday, at the Office of Capt. RADFORD, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to investigate the circumstances under which the *Emily St. Pierre* was taken from Prize Master (Acting Master United States Navy) STONE, who is held to await the action of the Court. The officers of the Court are Commander RADFORD and Lieut. FLAG, of the Receiving ship *North Carolina*. There are also four of the *Emily's* crew attending the Court. They say that the disaster to the prize was caused by the crew put on board not having been provided with arms. It is not thought that a Court-martial will be deemed necessary. The chief facts elicited from the witnesses examined yesterday, do not differ materially from the statements already published. The result of the Court of Inquiry will be made known to the Navy Department immediately on its adjournment.

The United States steam gunboat *Huntsville* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is a converted gunboat, carries about 100 men, and a good armament. She will sail to-day for the Gulf. Her officers, who have all reported, are:

Capt. (Acting Lieut. Commanding,) W. C. ROGERS, Acting Masters, T. M. Harris, H. C. Hall, J. H. Platt; Acting Paymaster, E. D. Barton; Doctor, S. L. Gould; Engineers, J. H. Rose, W. W. Buckingham, W. A. Leavitt and J. Kensly; Master's Mates, Coffin, Singleton and Newlan.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday from the Gulf, and will haul up for repairs to-day to the Charlestown Navy-yard. Her officers and crew will be allowed a temporary leave of absence, while she is in the workmen's hands, and her marine guard be transferred to the barracks. The *Niagara*, as is well known, is our largest steam frigate. She was "the cable ship," took the *Echo's* Africans to their native country, and performed a similar service for the Japanese. Her cruise in the Gulf has been a successful one, and will turn out pecuniarily profitable to her crew.

The United States sailing corvette *Marion* also reached Boston on yesterday. She is just from the eastern division of the Gulf Squadron, having been chiefly employed on the blockade of Apalachicola Bay, where she was stationed from October, 1861, until last March. The *Marion* chased three rebel steamers, but caught none of them. She was called home from the Coast of Africa when the rebellion broke out. She is a second-class sailing sloop-of-war, 566 tons burden, carries 16 guns, and was built in Charlestown in 1839. Her officers are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, G. W. DOTY; Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Philip; Acting Masters, John W. Brown, Wm. H. Swain, G. H. Pendleton; Assistant Paymaster, George N. Sawyer; Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Baumgarten; Midshipman, E. N. Kellogg; Captain's Clerk, R. Etting; Master's Mates, Wm. H. Fields, E. Pendexter; Boatswain, N. Milne; Gunner, S. D. Hines; Sailmaker, Thomas O. Fassett; Carpenter, L. Wentworth.

Both these vessels have been sent to Boston for repairs, in consequence of the representations made to the Navy Department that a fair share of employment was not given the Navy-yard of that city.

Capt. Farragut.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 27.

"Let me take th s opportunity of congratulating our army and the Government on the glorious successes of the Union. I know nothing in history finer than Commodore FARRAGUT'S capture of New-Orleans. If he were an Englishman, he would have been made a Peer and an Admiral by this time."

The Ninth Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you have extracts of a letter from Front Royal, which, you state, relates to the Ninth N. Y. *Volunteers*. If I mistake not, this should be the Ninth N. Y. S. Militia, as I have before me a letter from a relative in the latter regiment, dated Front Royal, 5th inst., and in a previous letter I had an account of the movements related by your correspondent, almost identical with that you publish.

The Ninth N. Y. Volunteers, or HAWKINS' Zouaves, are in the Department of Gen. BURNSIDE.

By publishing this correction, you will oblige

A FRIEND OF THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A STARTLING MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A Man Shot by a Woman, and Almost Instantly Killed—A Case of Love, Jealousy and Revenge.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER C. REAL, of No. 256 Broadway, was shot by a woman named MARY STEWART, *alias* Mrs. Mary Real, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. REAL'S place of business, upon the landing of the second flight of stairs. The particulars of the murder, so far as we have been able to gather them, amid the great excitement consequent upon the affray, which existed in and around the premises, are as follows: For a long time past, Mr. REAL, the deceased, has been paying his addresses to MARY. She and her friends allege that they were married several months ago. He, and those who know him best, on the contrary, assert that such is not the fact, but insist that there was never any intimacy existing between them, except a brief and in every respect honorable courtship, which was finally terminated by the mutual consent of the parties. The friends of the deceased allege that a short time since she approached him with a dagger which she had secreted about her person, and with which she attempted to stab him to the heart, and would have done so but for the timely interference of some friends. The difficulty between them, it seems, grew more and more serious, until yesterday afternoon, when the woman stated to several of her friends that affairs between herself and REAL had become so grievous that she could no longer bear up under the great grief and misery which he had brought upon her. Fired with the passions of disappointed love, jealousy, and revenge, she went to a gunshop on Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, bought a pistol, had it loaded by a friend, and, thus armed, she repaired to the store of the deceased, situated on third floor of No. 256 Broadway. She found him lying upon a sofa in a room where, at the time of her entrance, there were several other persons. A somewhat lengthy interview took place between them, which terminated in loud and angry words upon both sides. At last he was induced to go with her outside the glass door, to the landing at the top of the stairs. Immediately thereafter, a scuffle ensued on the stairs, and the report of a pistol brought several persons who were in the vicinity to the scene of the conflict. After the shot was fired the wounded man was at once aided by the woman, and one or two others, to get back to the sofa in the store, where he expired in about ten minutes afterward. The only words he uttered were, "I'm killed—I'm dead." The woman, MARY, was at once taken into custody by a Policeman, and conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she was confined in a close cell to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Deputy Coroner Dr. ROBINSON last evening made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, of which the following is the result:

"There is a pistol-shot wound between the first and second ribs, on the left side, about an inch and a half from the *median* line of the body. On opening into the cavity of the thorax, he found the wound passing through the upper lobe of the left lung in a slightly downward direction, penetrating the left pulmonary artery, and lodging between the fifth and sixth ribs, near their articulation with the vertebral column. On making an incision through the back, he found the ball, and extracted it. The left cavity of the thorax was filled with coagulated blood; the right cavity partly filled; both the auricles and ventricles of the heart were empty. Undoubtedly, death was caused by a pistol-shot wound."

The *post-mortem* examination having been concluded, Coroner COLLIN impanneled the jury, who viewed the body as it lay in the room where the death occurred. The further investigation of the case was then postponed until 10 A. M. this morning, at which time the inquest will be proceeded with at the Coroner's office.

A Reporter visited the accused woman in her cell, at a late hour last evening. From all that could be learned by conversation with her, and from others who are acquainted with her, and who know something of the facts connected with the causes which led to the tragedy, it appears that she claims, in the most emphatic manner, to have been the lawful wife of the deceased. She says that for a long time past she has had good and strong reasons to suspect his fidelity to her; she finally concluded to follow him and watch his movements. Early yesterday morning she went to the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, and there for two hours watched for his appearance, as he came over from New-Jersey. When, at length, he arrived, he was in company with a very genteel, well-dressed lady. MARY immediately approached the latter, and asked if she knew that the man who accompanied her was her (MARY'S) lawful husband. The lady was surprised, and at first refused to believe the assertion, but, upon seeing the embarrassment of the man, and after further listening to the sad appeals of the injured wife, as she called herself, the third party left the alleged husband very abruptly, and returned to New-Jersey by the next boat.

The police authorities say they have no doubt of the truth of the woman's statement. From conversations with her, we know that she is an intelligent and apparently a refined and accomplished lady. She positively denies that her name is STEWART, but says it is MRS. MARY REAL, wife of PETER C. REAL. She seems to be entirely heart-broken; and while she does not deny having committed the murder, she thinks she was justified in doing so both by the laws of God and man. She is a woman about 26 years of age, and a native of this country. The deceased was about the same age.

The Stanton Legion.

Col. ALLEN having, by direction of the Secretary of War, reported to Gov. MORGAN for orders relative to the formation of his regiment, he is directed to complete the same as a separate command at once.

The officers are required to produce before the Adjutant-General, or Col. BLISS, honorable discharges from former service, or certificates of examination, with references as to character, &c.

The Governor, as well as Col. ALLEN, is determined that no incompetent officer shall enter the regiment, if care and a rigid examination can prevent it.

Officers raising companies within a certain time, to be hereafter announced, will receive one month's additional pay.

The Senate has passed an act, which will soon go through the House, allowing recruits one month's advance also.

It is expected to fill up the regiment within the next six weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the baby show, and a sultry one it was. To-day is the last, and we anticipate the absolute rushing of people, young and old, white and black, to see the babies, hear the babies, and feel of the babies. The snakes, too, are very lively, and yesterday demolished ten pigeons and two rabbits; the little Commodore is very smart and facetious withal; the Aquaria are most wonderful, and the moral Lecture-room presents daily, afternoon and evening, the choicest selections from the most celebrated dramatists.

THE HERRMANN AND DUBEKEUIL DIFFICULTY.—Our readers will remember the unseemly fracas which occurred at Palace Garden the other night, in which the great prestidigitateur received a severe blow, and before he could reply with a similar compliment the crowd interposed and quiet was restored. Complaint of assault and battery was laid against DUBEKEUIL, who is well known in operatic and theatrical circles, and yesterday morning Mr. Justice KELLY held the belligerent gentleman in bail to the amount of $500 to answer to the charge.

SALE OF CHURCH'S PICTURE.—On Wednesday, Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co., the well-known auctioneers, sold Church's magnificent picture, known as "New-England Scenery," to a private gentleman of this City for the modest sum of $1,350. It was feared, at one time that the "Athenæum," at Boston, would secure this unexcelled portrait of our New-England beauty.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Summer time table of the Hudson River Railroad will take effect on Monday, 16th inst. The local changes are important. During the Summer two trains will stop daily at Cornwall Station, opposite Cornwall Landing.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE—THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The June Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, for fruits, plants, flowers, &c., will be held on the 18th and 19th inst., at the Academy of Music, and it will doubtless be one of the best displays ever made by the Society, and probably equal anything ever attempted elsewhere. One gentleman alone proposes to have on exhibition more than 100 varieties of the strawberry, and others interested in the science of horticulture will be equally munificent in their respective specialties. This Society has been in existence now about nine years, and has accomplished much toward elevating and refining the tastes of our citizens. But while the people have thronged the two or three exhibitions given annually, and have been unbounded in expressions of admiration of what they saw, yet the Society has not increased so rapidly in numbers as to make the task of its financial management an easy one, and consequently, as is too frequently the case with all creditable enterprises, a few zealous men have had to bear the whole burden of keeping the Society in motion. No man, perhaps, more than J. W. DEGRAW, Esq., the President of the Society, has felt an interest in its success, or spent more in time and money to keep up appearances. Oft-times this has been done under the most disheartening circumstances. As a slight acknowledgment of these services, and as a recognition of the importance of keeping the Society actively alive, SMITH J. EASTMAN, Esq., one of our most liberal-minded citizens, has placed at the disposal of the President $50, for special premiums at the next exhibition, and also guarantees to add fifty new members to the Society during the coming year. The following are the special premiums for which Mr. EASTMAN'S donation has been set apart:

For the best design or model for a city garden, say 25x50 feet.....$10
For best collection of strawberries grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of cherries grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of hardy roses grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of herbacious flowers grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of flowering shrubs grown in a city garden.....5
For the best essay on the formation and management of city gardens, with lists of hardy plants, fruits and flowers adapted to them.....10
For the second best do.....5

THE PETROLEUM OIL INVESTIGATION.—The Sub-Committee of the Joint Fire Department Committee of the Common Council, continued their investigations yesterday, when the Eastern District was explored the same as was done the day before in the Western District. The Committee first visited BERGHMAN'S establishment, on First-street, near Kent-avenue. There are three stills here, but owing to the depression in the oil business the factory is not now in operation, and there is no stock on hand. SHEFFLIN & Co.'s storage-yard, foot of South Ninth-street, was next visited. Here was found a stock of 8,000 barrels of petroleum stored in sheds, and in a most filthy condition. At the third and last establishment, at the foot of North Third-street, is a stock of 2,000 barrels petroleum stored in a yard. This embraces all the factories and storage places within the limits of Kings County. The Committee, however, for the purpose of seeing all that was to be seen, made a visit to the oil-factory of the Messrs. BRANDAGE, in Queens County, just beyond the city limits, on Newtown Creek. Here they found a factory, with nine stills, and replete with every modern convenience, and everything in the best order. There was no stock on hand, and the factory is at a standstill. From the investigations of the Committee, it appears that there is about 22,000 barrels of petroleum, and 3,000 barrels of kerosene oil, on storage within the city limits at the present time. The Joint Committee will hold an adjourned meeting this afternoon, when a report from Mr. CHILTON, chemist, is expected, which will doubtless throw some light upon the amount of danger there is in storing the crude and manufactured oils.

THE SERRELL ENGINEERS.—A meeting of Germans was held in the Brooklyn Garden last evening to take some steps for the relief of the thirty-four Serrel's Engineers, banished to Tortugas some time since for disobedience of orders. It is believed that they were made the victims of a series of misrepresentations by their officers, and now deeply regret what they have done. A Committee, consisting of Dr. Oldenberg, Dr. Awning, Wm. Hitzelberger and Mr. Kurth, was appointed to act in concert with a similar committee appointed in New-York, to lay all the facts before the President.

POLICE INSPECTION.—The Police Department has its inspection and review days as regularly as any military establishment. Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY, with Inspectors FOLK and DILKS, inspected one-half of the Brooklyn force at the Brooklyn City Armory, and the rest of the force will be inspected to-day. The inspection yesterday was highly creditable to the Department.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 98, 127. Causes put at foot of Calendar, Nos. 28, 51, 56, 148, 65, 39.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOLD AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was perpetrated Thursday morning at the store of R. B. KASHOW, No. 58 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. A young man named JULES MOGON, who had been employed there for the past six weeks, decamped with a large number of watches and articles of jewelry amounting in value to nearly 2,000. Soon after the opening of the store he went as usual to the safe to get out his work, when being unobserved he extracted the articles mentioned and left. The police got upon his track shortly after, but as yet he has escaped their vigilance. Most of the watches stolen belonged to parties who had left them at the store for repairs.

A CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a male child, apparently about fifteen months old, was found Thursday morning floating in the Morris Canal Basin, at the foot of Hudson-street, Jersey City. It had on a brown calico dress, dark colored sack, and low patent leather shoes; the underclothing was marked "N. C., Poor-house." Coroner GARNEY had it sent to the dead-house, to be kept a proper time for identification.

LAW REPORTS

What it Cost to be Treated—A Cool Transaction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Patrick Murphy vs. *William Wade.*—This action was brought to recover $100 alleged to have been obtained from the plaintiff, by the defendant, as follows:

The plaintiff testified that in March last (the 27th) he was in possession of $100 in bills, and passing the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, he met the defendant, who invited him to take a drink. He did as requested. While thus indulging, the plaintiff made an exhibition of his money, whereupon, as alleged, the defendant requested the privilege of examining the roll that he might see if the bills were good. He was permitted to run the bills over, and, as alleged by the plaintiff, upon deciding that they were "all right," the defendant *put them in his own pocket.* Somewhat surprised, the plaintiff demanded the return of the cash, but was doomed to disappointment—the defendant refusing to surrender. This action was then brought, and the plaintiff now recovered a judgment for his money.

A. H. Reavey, for plaintiff; W. F. Howe, for defendant.

How a Livery Stable was Sold, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry M. McLuvid vs. *Andrew Whitlock et al.*—This action was brought to test the validity of a sale of a livery stable, in Brooklyn, by the defendants Byers & Wilton, to the defendant, Whitlock, alleged to have been made with intent to hinder delay and defraud the creditors of Byers & Wilton. It was claimed, on the trial, that the property transferred was worth about $3,000, but that it was sold to Whitlock for $1,050. It was alleged that Whitlock had a mortgage on the property for $700, and, learning that Byers & Wilton were involved and unable to pay the mortgage, by threats induced Byers to sell him his interest in the property for a small consideration, and induced Wilton to sign a bill of sale of his interest in it, with a secret understanding that Wilton should continue a partner, in such a manner that his creditors should suppose he had no interest remaining.

The defendants denied and controverted all the plaintiff's allegations. The Court held the sale fraudulent, and that Whitlock was not entitled to have his payment refunded.

He was also charged with the payment of the costs of the plaintiff, who brought the suit as receiver, by creditor's bill.

E. & E. F. Brown for plaintiff; Sayre & Carr for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Martin Montin, now admitted to probate, leaves $150 to the French Benevolent Society of this City, and $100 to such charitable society in the City as his executors may select.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Charlotte Doboin, William Hind, Nathan Jarvis, Stephen Garretson, Uriah P. Levy, Christopher Wardell, Ann M. Douglass and Abraham Brower, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Wilson vs. *McCarty et al.*—Decision left with Clerk at Chambers.

Before Justice Mcnell.

Harbeck vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion granted.

The New-York Institution for the Blind vs. *Bleakie et als.*—On payment by defendants of costs of demurrer and $10 costs of opposing motion, the plaintiffs shall receive the defendants' answer—the issue to be of date when answer was due. If costs are not paid in five days, the defendants' motion is denied.

Before Justice Monerief.

Kilbourne vs. *Dunning.*—Judgment for defendant, &c., &c.—Findings of fact, &c., new exhibits, and other papers, left with the Clerk at Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13, 1862.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107	600	Erie Railway, scrf.
500 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.		25	do
W. Loan ½ yrly	105	50	do
3,000 Tre. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	106½	450	Hud. Riv. R.
18,000 do	106¼	100	do
1,000 Ill. War Loan	101¾	100	do
3,000 Mich. Sta. 8 week b	80	100	do
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60½	550	Harlem R.
13,000 do	59	500	do
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	53½	200	do
3,000 do	53¾	100	do
5,000 La. St. 6s	45	25	do
4,000 Cal. State 7s	94¾	350	Harlem R. Pref
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	109¾	250	do
1,000 Erie R. 4th m. b	93	350	do
5,000 Erie R. 5th m. b	87½	20	Nor. & Wor. R.
1,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f. b	106	200	Reading R.
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. b.	110	100	do
27,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	85	100	do
8,000 Mich. So. s. f. b.	99¾	50	do
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. b.	96½	450	Mich. Cent. R.
5,000 do	30	100	do
3,000 T. H. & Al. 2d m.	87	100	do
12,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	65	100	do
1,000 C. & N. W. asst. b.	47½	550	do
9,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	24	25	do
19,560 H. & St. J. R. bs.	50	100	do
5,550 Tol. & W. 2d M.	69¾	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.
21,000 do	69¾	300	do
5,000 do	70¼	500	do
5,000 do	70¼	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.
5,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M.	59½	200	do
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	97¾	100	do
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	79½	650	do
51,000 do	80	100	do
18 Bank of N. Y.	282	100	do
50 Am. Ex. Bk	96	100	do
10 do	96¾	380	Panama Railroad
20 Bank of Republic	98	5	do
10 Metropolitan Bank	106	375	Hl. Cen. R. scrip
50 Shoe & Leather B'k	101	100	do
10 Atlantic Bank	60	50	do
10 do	65	367	Cleve. & Pitts. R.
5,000 American Gold	105¼	100	do
62,000 do	105⅝	100	do
10,000 do	105⅜	33	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	96⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R.
60 Penn. Coal Co.	98	100	do
625 Cumb. Coal Co. Pre.	83	100	do
100 Brun. City L. Co.	75	625	do
60 Pac. Mail Steam Co.	116	700	Cleve. & Toledo R.
50 do	116¾	300	do
50 do	115¾	200	do
100 do	116¾	3740	do
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅜	15	Chi. & R. I. R.
150 do	94⅝	150	do
325 do	94¾	100	do
100 do	94⅜	600	do
50 do	94¾	250	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.
50 do	94⅜	200	do
100 do	94⅞	115	do
50 do	94¾	36	Mil. & P. du C. R.
550 Erie Railway	38⅜	560	do
1000 do	38⅝	50	do
100 do	38⅜	34	Mil. & P. du C. 1s P
25 do	38¾	62	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P
50 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	44	50	Del., L. & West. R.

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	107¼	200	Erie R. Pref.
6,000 Tre. 7 3 10 ₱ c. N.	106¼	100	do
1,000 Mo. S. 6s	53¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.
20,000 do	53	50	do
5,000 do	53	50	do
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	69¾	150	Harlem R. Pref.
5,000 do	69¾	500	do
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	86¾	250	Mich. Cen. R.
10,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	85	400	do
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	116	200	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.
100 do	115¾	74	M. So. & N. I. gd. sk
175 do	115¾	350	do
100 do	115¾	50	do
100 Harlem Railroad	18	50	Panama Railroad
200 do	18¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
1600 do	18¾	500	do
100 do	18¾	50	do
200 N. Y. Central R.	95¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.
100 do	95¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
100 do	95¾	600	do
100 do	95¾	200	do
50 do	95¾	600	Clev. & Tol. R.
880 Erie Railway	39	400	do
100 do	38¾	300	Chi. & Rk. I. R.
200 do	39	400	do
100 Reading R.	59		

FRIDAY, June 13—P. M.

There was a large business done on our Stock Exchange to-day at advancing prices. The excitement of yesterday is on the increase, and the views of the future of the speculators on the Street, whether in dividend-paying securities or the mere fancies, seem to expand with the higher range of prices. The firmest feeling, perhaps, was on United States Stock, and New-York Central Shares. The latter were more buoyant than we have known them to be for very many years, and par is now more freely predicted before the August dividend than 90 per cent. was spoken of a month or six weeks since. The parties buying at the higher figures are certainly wealthier if not more influential, than the speculators in the stock when it ranged 83 to 85 per cent. Sales were made to-day as high as 95¾ per cent. Some of the Western Shares improved in like proportion, and the speculation in Harlem Shares, of both classes, continued excited. The feeling was equally buoyant on the Railway mortgages, nearly all of which were higher than at any time during the season. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds were wanted at 99½ ₱ cent. We understand that the subscription to one million of these bonds at par, for the purpose of retiring at once the overdue first mortgages of the Company, will close to-morrow, the necessary amount being nearly or quite secured, and that notice will soon be served upon the domestic holders of the overdue mortgages, that the Company are prepared to pay them off, with interest from the last dividend day, (May 1,) on presentation. Unless presented in pursuance of this notice, the interest will be made to cease. There seems to be little question that the subscribers to the Sinking Funds at par will soon be handsomely rewarded by the advance in the market price of the bonds, which now become the first mortgage upon a property costing threefold the sum total of the Sinking Fund issue. The intimation of this favorable state of affairs has caused a sudden rise in the Guaranteed Shares of the Company, to 62@62½ ₱ cent. As the financial obstacles to the resumption of income upon the Stock are removed by the settlement of the old floating debt, and the payment of the overdue mortgages of the Company, this class of shares will, of course, come in first for the division of future profits. At the same time, the common shares have advanced to 28½@28¾ ₱ cent. Among the other Western Shares, Cleveland and Toledo rose to 48½ ₱ cent., and Rock Island to 68¼ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was very little abatement in the excitement, though the extreme prices were not in all instances maintained. The following were about the latest quotations:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
N. Y. Central.	93⅞	95⅛	Mich. Guar'd.	59½	62
Erie	38¼	38⅜	Illinois Central	65	64⅜
Erie Preferred	66	66⅜	Pacific	116¼	115⅜
Rock Island	67	67⅞	Tennessees	60¼	60
Hudson	48	49	Missouris	53⅜	52⅜
Mich. Central	66⅛	67⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅜	27⅜	Gold	105¼	105⅜

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	American Exchange	96
Manhattan	123	Chatham	85
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	97
Mechanics'	102	Bank of N. America	101
America	110⅜	Hanover	83
City	118	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	108	People's	90
North River	85	East River	92
Tradesmen's	98	Market	95
Greenwich	130	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Shoe & Leather	100¼
Seventh Ward	128	Corn Exchange	99
State of New-York	92	Continental	92⅜
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	90
Commerce Scp Stock	98	Atlantic	65
Mech. Banking As.	99	Importers' & Tradrs.	102
Ocean	85	Park	111
Mercantile	110	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100⅜	L. C. & Mil. L. G.	Bds. 20
N. Y. C. sixes, real'es.	96	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. C. sixes, sub'n.	90	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	C. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	47⅜
N. Y. Cen. scvens, '76	107	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	107⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84
Erie seconds, '64	103	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie thirds, '83	93¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Erie fourths, '80	93⅜	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fifths, '88	87⅜	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91	Tol. & Wabash firsts	85
Hudson firsts	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69⅝
Hudson seconds, s. f., '66	106⅜	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	73¼
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Mil. & P. Dutchess 1sts	100
Hudson con. '67	86	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102⅜
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	103⅜	Gal. & Chic. 1sts ext'd	103⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	101½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	88	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	104	Cleveland & Tol. sk. fd.	94⅜
Mich. Cen. n. i. 8 ₱ c. '62	106⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	106
Chic., B. & Q. 1sts, 8 ₱ c.	110	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec's.	84⅞	P., Ft. W. & Ch. firsts	97
N. Ind. Goshen fine	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch. sec'ds	80
Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7s	99⅜	Clev & Pittsb. seconds	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	96⅜	Clev. & Pittsb. thirds	77
T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	109	Clev. & Pittsb. fourths	64¾

As the price of Gold advanced to 105¼ ₱ cent. to-day, Bills on London rose, in proportion, to 116½ ₱ cent. for 60 days sight, and 116¾ ₱ cent. for short sight. The United States Bonds, Custom-house issue, rose to 106¾@106¾ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds were steady at 106½@106¾ ₱ cent.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for the first week of June, were as follows:

	1862.	1861
Passengers	$5,044 20	$3,447 70
Freight	17,841 75	14,710 62
Total	$22,886 05	$18,158 32
Increase		4,727 73

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the first week in June:

	1862.	1862.	
Freight	$37,300 00	$36,702 40	Dec. $607 60
Passengers	7,664 84	7,709 25	Inc. 44 41
Mails, &c.	1,100 00	1,250 00	Inc. 150 00
Total	$46,074 84	$45,661 65	Dec. $413 19

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,299 90	$5,774 90
Freight	12,767 50	10,803 67
Sundries	815 39	815 39
Total	$18,876 81	$16,593 96
Increase in 1862	2,283 91	
Total this month to date	$18,876 81	$16,593 96
Total since Jan. 1	456,180 04	349,713 81

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE DRAM SPECTRE—THE PIRATES PRIVATEER—THE BANDIT HOST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SIREN.

NIBLO'S SCREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMODORE, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department informed us late last night that no news of importance had been received from any of the armies in the field.

An order from the War Department extends the Mountain Department so as to include that portion of the Shenandoah Valley west of the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisonburgh and Staunton, including the latter place, and thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge, to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia. The Department of Gen. BANKS is by the same order extended further to the eastward.

Advices from Memphis to the 12th inst. state that some of our gunboats and rams were about starting on a reconnoissance up White River, into Arkansas. A report was current that the rebels had burnt Vicksburgh, but it was not generally credited.

Gen. HALLECK has sent dispatches to the War Department, dated the 12th inst., which represent BEAUREGARD to have been at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with the remnant of his army, on Saturday last. Spies and deserters insist that the rebel army is greatly disorganized, and that mutinous and deserting regiments have been disarmed, and large numbers shot. Gen. HALLECK cites the immense destruction of valuable stores and other property as a proof that the rebel retreat has been a hurried one. The whole country south of Corinth has been stripped of food, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

A passenger by the *Africa*, which arrived at Boston, yesterday, reports that a number of steamers have been fitted out in English ports for the purpose of running the Southern blockade. They proceed first to Nassau.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *British Queen*, we have received our Mexican and Havana correspondence, containing details of the recent important events in Mexico, including the battle of Amazoc, near Puebla, in which the French were defeated and forced to retreat to Orizaba. Gens. NEGRETE and BERRIOZABEL commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong colums of infantry supported by rifled cannon. The Mexicans waited till their enemies were within 50 yards, and then fired. The French fled whilst the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadalupe. They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 600 or 800 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Reactionists, supported by the French, and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. It may, therefore, be regarded as a drawn battle. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they could receive instructions from their Government. Meantime, JUAREZ is making every effort to fortify the approaches to the Capital, and expresses the determination to defend it to the last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating $150,000 for new Post routes was passed. A bill to carry into effect the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britain relating to the Slave-trade was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House bill prescribing an oath of office, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and a number of amendments were adopted. A long debate occurred regarding the location of the Naval Academy, which resulted in an understanding that the permanent place for it will be at Annapolis. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to raise sunken vessels was passed. The joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. MORRIS and the other officers and men of the *Cumberland* was passed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that no exigency seems to exist requiring the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. The bill to secure the more prompt payment of officers and volunteers was passed. The Senate bill to increase the Medical Department of the Volunteer service was passed, with an amendment abolishing brigade Surgeons, and placing them on an equal footing with army Surgeons. The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath for Grand and Petit Jurors was also passed. Private bills were then considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails of the *Africa* reached this City last night, but we find nothing in our European files of sufficient interest to copy this morning.

The news from Havana to the 7th, and Nassau to the 9th, brought by the steamship *British Queen*, is not important. The health of Havana was about as usual at this season, and business was dull. Nassau was healthy, and no business was doing. Nearly the whole fleet of steamers which have been engaged in the Southern trade were lying idle.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association was duly organized, at the Astor House, last night, by the selection of the following permanent officers: President, Col. J. C. MONTGOMERY; Vice-President, S. P. RUSSELL; Treasurer, JONATHAN OGDEN; Recording Secretary, M. G. HART; Corresponding Secretary, MAX GOEPP. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was present, and made an inspiring address. The sum of about $400 was subscribed in cash on the spot, although there were not more than fifty gentlemen present.

We give this morning the particulars of another murder in Broadway. About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER C. REAL, of No. 256 Broadway, was shot by a woman named MARY STUART, *alias* Mrs. Mary Real, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. REAL'S place of business, upon the landing of the second flight of stairs. The woman, who alleges that she was lawfully married to REAL, is now in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a trade in powder, more or less extensive, is now carried on between Cincinnati and the rebel dominion. The powder thus disposed of, as we are told, is in general represented as blasting powder, and is forwarded ostensibly to Lexington, or other points in Kentucky with which Cincinnati now enjoys unrestricted trade.

The will of MARTIN MONTIN, now admitted to probate, leaves $150 to the French Benevolent Society, and $100 to such other charitable society of this City as his executors may select.

The excitement in the Stock Market continued yesterday, and Government Stock rose to 107½ ₱ cent.. and New-York Central to 95½ ₱ cent. Gold was firm at 105½, and Exchange on London 116½ ₱ cent.

A further advance in the Freight market, yesterday, had the effect of checking the export demand for Breadstuffs, and prices declined generally. Groceries were in moderate request. Provisions were more freely purchased, including Pork, which was again lower. Metals attracted more attention, and was quoted firmer, in anticipation of some important changes in the tariff. Cotton, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Whalebone, Beeswax, Coal, Cocoa and Tobacco were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Whale Oil, Whisky and Wool, at uniform rates. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Bright Prospects in the Far South.

The first regular United States mail from New-Orleans for the past fourteen months arrived in this City last night. The mail was quite a heavy one—letters from our soldiers to their Northern relatives, letters from citizens to friends from whom they have long been cut off, letters on business and on the subject of renewing commercial relations, beside newspaper files in abundance. For over a year the great commercial city of the South has been isolated from the world—excepting what little intercourse it was able to keep up through privateers, through vessels running the blockade, and by way of Texas and Mexico. The tens of thousands of letters and newspapers that used to be conveyed weekly from that city to this, and back again from this City to that, ceased coming and going when the blockade was declared. During all that time, also, the foreign commerce of New-Orleans has had no existence, and its inland traffic has been almost extinct. The hundreds of steamboats that from there traversed the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Cumberland—as well as the hundreds of ships that carried the products of the Mississippi Valley to the world, were all transferred to more profitable waters, or were laid up; and the formerly crowded harbor of the Crescent City has been desolate. Now that the Southern Metropolis is again under the old flag of its prosperity—now that ships are again beginning to go in and produce to come out—now that the prospect is bright for an immediate resumption of internal commerce with all the cities on the banks of all the tributaries of the Mississippi—now that there is intercommunication of thought with the city and the world—we hope soon to see New-Orleans arise from its ashes and become again, what it was of old, the Queen City of the South.

Our newspaper files, the *Picayune*, *Delta*, and *True Delta*, are up to the 1st inst. We congratulate the editors and readers of these journals upon their improved appearance since the Union occupation of New-Orleans. They are printed on clean white paper instead of the brown stuff which formerly rendered them almost illegible. They are filled with intelligent, interesting, pleasant and spicy reading, instead of the ferocious, absurd rant that characterized the few copies we saw during the reign of secession. If the city has undergone as great a change for the better as its Press has—if these journals are in any way a reflex of its spirit and feeling—and we are inclined, from many signs, to think that they are—then must the latent Union element in New-Orleans have been even stronger than has ever been represented.

The city, at the date of the steamer's leaving, had been in actual occupation just one month by our troops. "The Union soldiers were met," says one of the papers, "as the citizens of Rome might have met the Huns. In a brief month," continues the writer, "the streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left, property is secure, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the grace of God and the vote of the people, President of the United States of America, might walk unarmed and unaccompanied at any time through these streets in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations." So says the Sunday *Delta*, of June 1. We have no doubt that the President will accept the suggestion; and may next Fall make a triumphal march from New-Orleans overland to Charleston, and from thence to Richmond, and be everywhere hailed by white and black as the true and only President, and the savior of the Republic.

Citizens of the Crescent City have come forward in great numbers to testify the sincerity of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance. Within the last week of the past month they came in such numbers that the whole time of the proper authorities was occupied in the work. The entire city has doubtless been sworn by this time; and it will soon be as dangerous for a man to avow his sympathy with the rebellion in New-Orleans as it now is in Baltimore, St. Louis or Louisville.

Such is the glorious dawn of reconstruction in the Gulf States—where the London *Times* asserts the whole population, to a unit, is for the rebellion. It proves beyond the shadow of doubt, that the love of the old flag is still everywhere strong; that the attachment to the Union is deeper than the passions and the ignorance which have temporarily overslaughed it, and that that which seemed most difficult of all, the pacification of the South—more difficult than overthrowing the military power of rebellion—more difficult than external reconstruction—will also, in due time, be accomplished.

Commercial Centralization—Real Estate

The superabundance of money, in the open market, at the cheap rate of four or five per cent. per annum, has already made itself felt upon the prices of all dividend securities in Wall-street, and the current excitement among buyers at the ordinary figures has scarcely been exceeded since the speculative times of 1852–'53, when the progress of our railway system rapidly stimulated the entire stock market. The present extent of the advance in dividend share and first mortgage values is equal, on the average, to fifteen per cent. on the prevailing rates in February last, when the financial policy of the Government was defined by the establishment of the National currency. That the improvement will not stop at this point seems quite clear, from the course of affairs in Wall-street for a day or two past. Of course there will be a stopping point, as well as a point of diversion for the surplus means or capital of the country centering in New-York into other than stock channels. Under such prospects, the course of real estate in this City, whether in vacant lots or improved property, becomes a question of immediate interest.

We believe that the events of the civil war will tend to the centralization of the trade of the country and of a metropolitan population in New-York. Above all, they will tend to centralize capital in this City, whether foreign or domestic. Not, perhaps, at the expense of Boston and Philadelphia, but to the cost of the cities now or until recently in rebellion at the South. Thirty years, for example, will scarcely suffice to restore to the City of New-Orleans the position which it occupied two years ago as one of the commercial centres of the country, to which capital for permanent employment as well as trade in the great staples of the South and West was attracted, under the assurance that it would be secure under all contingencies. The events of the last year have not only painfully dispelled this impression, but destroyed all present confidence in the stability of the laws and institutions of Louisiana, as against popular rebellion engendered by unprincipled politicians in defiance of the really honest convictions of her best citizens.

Such events, and the lively recollection of them will, we repeat, drive permanent capital from New-Orleans for the next generation. Trade, in a large measure, will be restored, and commercial activity resume its accustomed sway through the Winter and Spring months, as in old times, but the net pecuniary results of this business will not remain, as heretofore, as fixed capital in the city. And in a lesser degree the same remark will apply to the other seaboard cities of the South. These cities, as the great Cotton ports of the United States, will become simply points of Winter location for European and Northern agents for the purchase of the leading staple, without inviting the permanent investment of capital. Such, at all events, will be the course of things for many years to come. Financial distrust must be the concomitant of the bad conduct of the ruling spirits in these cities, however anxious their really substantial people may be to have it otherwise.

Hence we are prepared to believe that after this rebellion is ended, as ended it shortly must be, the City of New-York will go ahead in the centralization of commerce and capital more rapidly than ever before, and that real estate on this island, in the progress of population resulting from this acknowledged supremacy, will become more valuable. That capital will seek employment where it is most secure, is unquestionably true; and in judging of this relative security, *after the peace*, reference will as certainly be had to what has occurred during the war; how loyal New-York has steadily maintained her trade, and actually increased her commercial movement, while supplying the sinews of war to the extent of hundreds of millions; and how New-Orleans, and Charleston and Mobile have been literally desolated by treason and rebellion, and their best and wealthiest citizens forced to participate in this wicked work to save the mere wreck of their once ample fortunes.

A NEW MODE OF REBEL WAR.—The rebels having failed in the great field operations of war—having failed almost totally in their efforts at guerrilla warfare—are now *publicly* advocating *secret* assassination as a last resort in their struggle for Slavery and independence. The open combat on the field of battle between the chivalry and mudsill, which the chivalry sometime so hotly panted for—the assault on the highway, by the skulking chivalry, upon the wayfarer or quiet settler—both these are now to give way to the stiletto, the cup of poison, or the bloody razor, in the hands of the chivalry. They have been for some time advertising their purposes in this matter, and singling out persons for the stab in the dark. The individual whom the chivalry are at present stimulating each other to assassinate, is Gen. BEN. BUTLER, of New-Orleans. A proposition has been made in a journal published at the Capital of Mississippi, the organ of the State Government, that a purse of $10,000 (probably Confederate shinplasters) "be made up and offered for the head of the modern Nero—the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. BUTLER—or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever;" and, not tired of piling on epithets, the would-be rebel thug goes on to say that "it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of this horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded." The Charleston *Mercury*, in writing of the same General, urges: "let no quarter to BUTLER be the sworn resolve of every Southern man;" and adds, "if he venture not upon the field of battle, (by the way, he has met the chivalry there once or twice already,) let poison or the knife do its secret but deadly work." If the rebels do really mean to immolate Gen. BUTLER, or any of the other persons whom they name in that connection, they certainly have a curious way of going about it. They advertise the fact in all the papers, proclaim it to the prospective victim and to the whole world; and, what is noticeable, the urgent parties do not, in any case, propose to do the deed themselves, but wildly implore some one else to do it in their behoof. Political assassinations are usually concocted and done secretly, and by persons, who, themselves, have smarted under wrongs until they became unendurable. But the rebels, in this, as other matters, have quite an original mode of procedure. We do not believe that the thing will be done. It will all end in threatening, as so many other rebel heroics have ended.

The Mystery of Negrophilism.

Of all topics now engaging the thoughts of gods and men, the American negro is unquestionably the chief. From the lowest place in the scale of human existence, he has reached the highest; and even yet the interest in him seems unabated. To what new honors he is reserved—to what remarkable career he is predestined—it would be a rash prophet that would attempt to foretell. But the evidences are abundant that he is the central figure of the nations—the unit of existence around which "the rest of mankind" parade themselves as mere cyphers.

It would be hard to tell whence this extraordinary interest in the negro has come. It does not arise from his beauty, for no writer on æsthetics has ever pretended to find either beauty or grace in the shambling African. It cannot be because of his illustrious or romantic history, as a race or as a nation; for classic literature is extremely barren of the records of orators, statesmen, philosophers or warriors of negro origin. It cannot be because of any physical affinity between the white race and the black, for the black has always been declared unsavory, and naturally beset by laziness and vermin. And lastly, it cannot be because of the sympathy of the whites with a weak, down-trodden and enslaved race; for the negro of Africa (from which the American negro was taken,) is weaker to-day, and more oppressed, and nearer a barbarian and cannibal, than his American cousin has ever been. And yet no Anglican Duchess, nor American Greeley, is ever heard wailing over the sorrows of the sons of Ashantee.

The passion for the American negro must be considered, therefore, entirely abnormal—a phenomenon, which was defined once by a Western pioneer as "something that never had happened before, and never would happen again." The African in America is an exotic—he is a hot-house plant, and, like all exotics, he is valued just in proportion to the care required in his cultivation—the intrinsic value of the plant never being considered at all.

The American Government about a year ago sent an amateur *attaché* of the Patent-office to Europe to buy seeds, with a view to improve the American botany. He saw a stylish, if not gaudy, annual blooming profusely along the highways abroad, and he caused the ripened seeds to be gathered carefully and shipped in a box to Washington, to be distributed by thoughtful Congressmen among their constituents throughout the Union. A shrewd farmer paid a visit to the Department, caught a sight of the treasure, and pronounced it the seeds of one of the most pestiferous kinds of thistle that ever beset the labors of husbandman!

The American negro is an exotic, and our people nurse him in their hot-house as though Africa was not teeming with millions like him—like him, truly, but with a thousand attractive variations; negroes that hunt negroes, that buy negroes, that sell negroes, that kill negroes, and that eat negroes; negroes that go naked through life, and negroes that clothe their shame with beads on their necks and rings on their fingers. Three hundred years ago we got our Africans from that unfortunate continent which, Mr. SEWARD once very aptly said, "Nature had fortified against civilization." We took them naked into our land, and lo! they have come in the end to clothe the whole world.

MALTHUS wrote a book on political economy which was calculated to discourage marriage, on the ground that the human family was increasing faster than the production of food necessary for their subsistence. If celibacy did not stop the breed, he was afraid that famine would. The odious philosopher died amid the execrations of the female world.

But there is something, after all, in the theory. Population will increase in any country almost in the exact ratio of the increase of clothing and food, cheaply available to the masses. There is no ability to calculate how much the naked African that was brought to America has contributed to the white population of the world by furnishing them cheap cotton for shirts and gowns. All civilized nations feel the importance of our African, and all have become profoundly interested in his future. He has not only multiplied and replenished himself, but he has caused the civilized world to prosper and multiply. A genuine black diamond he is, and every country is holding out its arms to receive him. WENDELL PHILLIPS bids him flee from the South and head for the North Star. Hayti sends Commissioners here, and begs him fly to that sea-girt isle and get a free home. Liberia calls aloud that Africa has become proud of her American lineage, now that they walk erect, and wear broadcloth, and begs them to return to a doting mother, and flourish in the reformed Court of Dahomey. Even Denmark, far up in northern latitudes, has heard of our tropical contraband, and directs her representative at Washington to say to Mr. LINCOLN that she will be glad of all the specimens we can spare, to plant in her West India possessions.

With such a rush for our American negro, who can deny that he is the world's pet and favorite? Is it surprising that our Southern States wish to keep what other countries deem so valuable, and are trying so hard to get? Has not the South taught the world the value of African labor, and is not mankind better off to-day than if this discovery had never been made?

These speculations, however, are profitless. What is it about our American negro that recommends him to the absorbing and passionate attention of the world? Why are many thousands fanatics about him, and more thousands fools about him? Is it possible that black is the primeval and regal color of the race—that Adam was a black man, as well as Cain and Abel; and that Cain turned *white* only when caught in crime and driven out to be a vagabond on the earth? This we know is the faith of the dusky gospellers of the South, and, doubtless, they are rejoicing to see the day returning when Heaven's favor will triumph over the white man's crime, and the black man will again gather fruits in tropical Edens, untroubled by visions of shovel or hoe.

THE BRITISH FORTIFICATION FLURRY.—It is one of the many pleasing forms of John Bull's multiform insular conceit to fancy that his pure and calm reason is in striking contrast with what the London *Times* lately called the "febrile and fickle" disposition of the Americans. May be so; but, oddly enough, we have lately had an example of a British flurry that strongly belies the claim. It will be remembered what a panic the tidings of the combat between our iron-clads in Hampton Roads, together with our reduction of the Southern forts, produced in England. The walls of all the fortifications in Great Britain forthwith tumbled down, as did those of Jericho before the blast of the rams' horns. The subject was taken into Parliament, and occasioned an excited debate, in which it was universally agreed that fixed defences were henceforth useless against floating batteries; wild propositions for "a hundred *Monitors*" were made, and the work on the fortifications at Spithead was put a stop to as worthless. John Bull, in fact, was precipitated into a regular panic, and COBDEN may find in this episode matter for another chapter to his late *brochure* on the "Three Naval Panics of England." A couple of months' reflection, however, has somewhat toned down the excitement. The Commissioners on National Defences have been incubating the matter, and have come to the conclusion that they were altogether too hasty. It's their opinion that the "expense of providing for the defence of Spithead by ships alone would far exceed that of forts and ships combined." Hence the work on the fortifications at Spithead is to be resumed, and thus our cool and imperturbable Britons tacitly confess they were quite carried off their feet by these American maritime experiments. Now it is a little curious that these things did not at all disturb our balance. We also had fortifications and harbor defences in process of construction—but we did not delay work for a day; for, though we saw the vast importance of iron-clads, it was also understood perfectly well that stationary fortifications would continue to be an important and indispensable element in a complete system of defences. After this fortification flurry, our British friends would do well to say no more about the "febrile and fickle" Americans.

LOST STARS.—Where is Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee? Has he fled beyond the State he rules? Has he at last taken refuge at Jackson, in Mississippi, to which so many other fugitive Governors have lately wended their steps? When he fled from Nashville, hatless and on horseback, he said that he was only leaving his capital temporarily—in other words, that his flight was a great strategic move, after the rebel style of tactics. But from Memphis he never could be driven, by all the hordes of Lincolndom. We should like to know if he did flee from it before the noise of our rams' horns, or whether he is, *incognito*, skulking around some of the groggeries, or in some of the negro shanties, or under some of the beds of that town. Let the new Provost-Marshal examine closely. HARRIS would be worth catching.

And PILLOW—the ditcher PILLOW—where, Oh, where, is Gen. PILLOW? A year ago he constructed a series of ditches in Memphis, which he declared to Mr. RUSSELL would be his last ditches—at which and at the ditches the *Times* correspondent smiled. We are surprised that the old peacock showed the white feather. We had thought that PILLOW, at least, would fight for his beloved Memphis. If he is not dodging among the alligators and swamps of Mississippi, where in the world is he? PILLOW must be discovered.

MR. WELLES ON THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.—According to the revelations of Mr. Roving Commissioner ROST, the Emperor NAPOLEON considers the "rising navy of the United States as a great misfortune to France." The official communication which Mr. WELLES has handed in to Congress will hardly tend to allay his uneasiness. The Secretary of the Navy, who is not of that type of mind that forgets nothing and learns nothing, fully and frankly accepts the revolution that has taken place in naval warfare; henceforth vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron, if they are not built entirely of that material. It is for Congress to decide, says Secretary WELLES, whether the Government will promptly take the initiatory steps "to place our country *in the front rank of maritime Powers*."

To this end he asks for an appropriation of *thirty million dollars*. "The experience we have had," observes Mr. WELLES, "admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event *may be pending*. A million or two of dollars judiciously expended at the present time may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation after hostilities shall have commenced." The subject is undeniably one of vast importance, and Congress should not allow the session to end without a thorough discussion and action on the matter.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—It is hardly necessary to direct attention to the important and interesting chapter of Mexican matters contained in our correspondence from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the accompanying translations of documentary pieces published elsewhere. The whole world now sees the wrong of the French invasion, and it is the general belief that the Emperor, when he receives intelligence of late events, will order his forces to withdraw and throw SALIGNY overboard. Yet, should he determine to prosecute the invasion and send further forces, such a feeling will be aroused in Mexico, and so much determination will be manifested, that the Mexicans, now that they know their own strength and have confidence in their capacity to cope with the French soldiers, will render the affair infinitely more difficult of settlement than NAPOLEON had conceived. Our advices are to a much later date than anything that has yet been published.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Arrangement of Departments.

The Mountain Department Extended to the Shenandoah Valley.

Three Washington Churches Turned into Hospitals.

LORD LYONS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Advices of the latest dates, received at the War Department, indicate quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Nothing of public interest had transpired at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-day.

No later news had been received from the West.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

By an order of the Secretary of War, the Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the whole of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All the officers on duty in these States will report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisonburgh and Staunton, including that place; thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia.

The Department of the Shenandoah is extended Eastward, to include the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain range.

SEUSH GETTING BOLD.

The delay of our attack upon Richmond has emboldened the Secessionists here, and some of the betting fraternity are offering heavy odds that McCLELLAN will never enter the Confederate Capital, save as a prisoner of war. Verily, drowning men catch at straws.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE MONITOR

For several days past secession rumors have prevailed that the *Monitor* and two other of our vessels had been captured by the enemy above Fort Darling, and the names of distinguished gentlemen are unauthorizedly mentioned in their support, but there is such positive information as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an occurrence is impossible.

MUTINY AMONG THE REBELS.

We have information, derived from secession sources here, that six North Carolina regiments refused to go into the battle of Fair Oaks, and that these regiments are now under a strong guard in Richmond. This corresponds with the statements made by the North Carolinians who, it is said, allowed themselves to be made prisoners at Hanover Court-house; that the soldiers of the old North State were tired of helping to bolster up a rebellion for which they had no sympathy.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE was yesterday tendered a serenade by his friends. He replied that he was exceedingly obliged to them for their kindness, but declined the compliment.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The President offers by proclamation nearly four millions and a half acres of land at public sale in Oregon in October.

COL. CLUSERET.

Col. CLUSERET, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keyes, Gen. FREMONT speaks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of 18 years' service. He was with GARIBALDI in two campaigns, and bore a letter from him to Gen. McCLELLAN. He was introduced and commended to Senator SUMNER by the eminent French Historian HENRI MARPIN, and has proved himself a most gallant soldier.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND

Gov. BRADFORD and Ex-Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, are both said to favor a special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the President's Emancipation Message, and there are many evidences of an inclination on the part of the slaveholders of the State to heed "the signs of the times."

LORD LYONS TAKING LEAVE.

Lord LYONS had an audience with the President to-day, and took his final leave. He leaves in the *Persia* on Wednesday, and will be absent some two months.

AN ARREST.

Yesterday, Mr. CHAMB, of Rhode Island, who is the father-in-law of Mayor LAMB, of Norfolk, Va., obtained the services of Detectives A. R. ALLEN and WISE, to discover the whereabouts of a person who goes by the name of Capt. WM. G. DOUGLAS, *alias* Rev. W. G. HOBAN. From the statement of the charge by Mr. CHAMB, it appears that Mayor LAMB intrusted the accused with $31,200 in Missouri State and Sacramento City Bonds, to be carried to a lady at the North, which duty he failed to perform. Last night, Detective ALLEN arrested the Reverend Captain, at his rooms on Thirteenth-street, and carried him before Justice DOWN, who committed him to jail for further hearing, as soon as Mayor LAMB can be summoned from Norfolk. A portion of the bonds have been sold by RIGGS & Co., Bankers, for the prisoner, who was known to the bank as Capt. HOBAN, and Mr. RIGGS gave all the aid in his power to find those bonds by furnishing the number, &c. The remainder were not recovered.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CROSS KEYS.

The publication in the TIMES, to-day, of the complete list of the killed and wounded of the battle of Cross Keys, relieved the suspense and anxiety of many who came here expecting to have the information at the War Department.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A good days work has been done by Gov. WADSWORTH. He issued an order this morning, converting three of the Episcopal Churches of this City into military hospitals, and authorizing the Quartermaster to make the requisitions necessary to the immediate reception of sick and wounded. These Churches are Trinity, Rev. WM. STILES; Epiphany, Rev. S. HALL, and Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY. In these churches since the breaking out of the rebellion, the delicate sensibilities of Secession sympathizers have been ministered to with tenderness and care, and the truly patriotic course of Bishop WHITTINGHAM

...ably lost of definite or apologized for. Lay ... were rejected, as they will throughout the ... that the buildings hitherto devoted to the en... of treason, are henceforth to be used ... succor the brave defenders of the Union and the ...

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the Senate, the day was given to the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill. After much debate it was decided to appropriate $20,000 for repairing the Naval School buildings. This is thought to indicate the early return of the [school, now temporarily located at Newport, to its old position.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American Provinces, under the Reciprocity Treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000; in 1860, more than $12,500,000, and in 1861, $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, firs, fruits, hides and wools, and an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, &c. Animals of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

VOLUNTEERS ABSENT.

A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments, who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates of passes, which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of such transportation, on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

The principle being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it was directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. FRITZ having resigned, Lieut.-Col. LEIDY is now in command of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF MAINE.

The citizens of Maine, now in Washington, have organized a society to look after the sick and wounded from that State in hospital here. At a meeting held last evening, and presided over by Senator FESSENDEN, $200 were paid in cash, and more subscribed, for the relief of those needing pecuniary bssistance. New-York, Michigan, and other States, have for some time had such organizations, and a meeting of Pennsylvanians will soon be convened to take similar action for the benefit of the afflicted from their State.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

It is remarked that the officers of the British steamer *Racer*, at Annapolis, associate chiefly with the avowed Secessionists of that place, and in other ways display their sympathy with the rebels.

ENLARGING THE CANALS.

The President sent a message to Congress today, transmitting a memorial addressed and presented to him in behalf of the State of New York, in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals. "While," he says, "I have not given, nor have leisure to give, the subject a careful consideration, its great importance is obvious and unquestionable. The large amount of valuable statitical information which is collected and presented in the memorial will greatly facilitate the mature consideration of the subject which I respectfully ask for it at your hands."

The House has assigned the 24th inst. for the special consideration of the bill for gunboat connection from the Hudson to the Mississippi.

GONE TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Interior left the city this morning for Philadelphia. He returns on Tuesday.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels Uneasy—Raining Again—The Armies Face to Face—Fortifying Richmond.

NEW-BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Va., Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels opened fire from three or four pieces on a fatigue party which our army on the opposite side of the river had sent out to fell trees and clear a space between the two lines. The rebel guns were planted on a hill a short distance from New-Bridge. They fired for about an hour, but without doing any damage. We replied from guns on both sides of the river. A section of CARLISLE'S Battery, which was in position on Saine's Hill, made some excellent shots, a number of which dropped in the centre of the rebel group, causing them to retreat to the woods in a most hurried manner.

Last night a heavy rain set in, which continues at the present time of writing, the effect of which will be to postpone, for an indefinite period, any advance movements which may have been contemplated by our army.

Day and night, parties have been employed in constructing and repairing bridges, in order that the right wing might be enabled to reach the other side of the Chickahominy without taking the tedious route by way of Bottom's Bridge. It is feared that the rain of last night and this morning will cause the river to rise and again sweep away the bridges and corduroy roads leading to them.

The two armies are now face to face with each other, the picket lines not being over a half a mile apart. It does not seem possible that this position can be long maintained without bringing on an engagement. It is believed, however, that the rebels are not over-anxious to renew the attack of last week, and will wait until we build our camp fires directly under the muzzles of their guns.

Deserters, arrived from Richmond last night, bring intelligence that the rebels are arduously at work throwing up additional earthworks around the city. They have also dug earthworks and rifle-pits along the routes between here and Richmond, and have mounted a large number of guns. The rebel troops are kept on short rations, the daily supply of each man amounting to but one pound of flour and half a pound of bacon, without coffee, tea, sugar, salt, and many other commodities which are usually allowed soldiers.

This state of things is confirmed by Lieut. PERKINS, Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who was taken prisoner at the battle at Hanover, and who was released three days ago.

We have reliable information that the rebel loss at the battle of Fair Oaks does not fall short of 10,000 killed and wounded, not to speak of the thousands who managed to desert and escape to their homes.

A Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th, smuggled over the lines last night, contains an editorial, the tenor of which is most discouraging to the rebel army. The writer fears that our design is not to engage them in battle, but to starve them out, a plan which he considers not impossible for us to accomplish.

The fate of rebeldom is near at hand. WHIT.

British Vessels about to Run the American Blockade.

BOSTON, Friday, June 13.

Hon. ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, passenger by the *Africa*, informs the *Traveller* that two steamers were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau, with the intention of running the Southern blockade. One was the *Julia Usher*, of 467 tons burden, Capt. JENKINS, reported to be owned in Liverpool. She was fitted up with 1,000 barrels of powder in the night time, and would sail immediately. This steamer was formerly the *Annie Childe*, which ran out of a Southern port some time since, and took a cargo of cotton, &c., to Liverpool.

The second vessel, of 800 to 1,000 tons, reached Queenstown May 31, loaded with arms and stores. She would fill up with powder before sailing. Her name was not ascertained. The inhabitants of Queenstown state that two other vessels sailed the previous week for Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade.

Mr. CURRIER states that while in England there was a general feeling in favor of the South, in Ireland it is exactly the reverse, all classes being ardently in favor of the triumph of the Government and the restoration of the Union.

[Concluded.]

Dr. E. Hunter on Chronic Laryngitis, and "Clergyman's Sore Throat."

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I commenced this series of letters with the consideration of *Catarrh*, *Ozena*, and *Granular Sore Throat*, because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious diseases within the chest. Let us now pass from affections of the *Throat* to the consideration of those of the *Windpipe*. The windpipe is that tube through which the air or *breath* passes from the throat to the lungs. It commences just below the root of the tongue, and extends *down to the chest*, where it divides into *two branches*, one of which enters the *right* lung, and the other the *left* lung. These branches, as soon as they have entered the lungs, again divide and subdivide into innumerable smaller branches, which ramify in every direction through their substance, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which form around their extremities like grapes around their stem. The tubes *within the substance of the lungs* are called "*Bronchial tubes*," and the little cavities in which they end are called "*air cells*." There are no bronchial tubes in any other part, and hence there cannot be "Bronchitis" without the *lungs being affected*. I am particular in pointing this out, because many physicians have ignorantly applied the term *Bronchitis* to affections of the *throat*. When I come to speak of *true* Bronchitis, it will be seen that it is a disease of the lungs, which, in many respects, very closely resembles consumption, and is often mistaken for it.

The windpipe, before described, is divided by anatomists into two parts. The upper part is the organ of *voice*, and is called the *larynx*, and the lower part is called the *trachea*. The larynx corresponds to that remarkable prominence on the front of the neck of man, known as the "*Apple of Adam*," (*pomum Adami*) and was so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the point at which the forbidden fruit stuck in the throat of our primeval ancestor.

The larynx is lined by a *mucous membrane*, and furnished with *vibrative chords*, more or less completely under the control of the will. By the harmonious action of these chords, the larynx is a perfect musical instrument, and the vocalist and speaker are able to produce that infinity of sound which conduces so much to human enjoyment. The the larynx is an *air* passage into which neither food, drink, nor *solid* or *fluid* medicine ever enters, except by violence. Even a few drops of the blandest liquid, as tea or water, when accidentally drawn into the larynx, produce irritation for hours afterwards. I mention these facts to show the danger and cruelty of that practice in which *strong caustics* are still injected into the cavity, and a coarse whalebone and sponge, charged with burning nitrate, forced through it, regardless of the melancholy, and even *fatal* results which have in too many instances followed. Indeed, those physicians, who, for the sake of gain, still pursue this ignorant and unnatural practice, seem to take a morbid delight in cruel experiments to test the endurance of the invalid, and see how nearly a human being can be brought to suffocation, and yet survive.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve—the "*epiglottis*," which rises up from the root of the tongue. On the approach of food or drink, this little sentinel closes down upon the opening, and compels the nutriment to pass into the *gullet*, or passage to the stomach.

The larynx is often the seat of *warty growths* and of *polypi*. It is also subject to *paralysis* of the vocal chords, attended by a more or less complete loss of voice, out by far the most common form of laryngeal disease is *Chronic Laryngitis*. This, like affections of the throat and nares, usually begins with a severe *cold*, and is always attended by hoarseness. It is more frequently a mere extension of *Catarrh* or *sore-throat* than an original disease. There may be *pain*, but it is more common to find only a sense of *tickling*, which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensation as of "*something sticking*" there, to get rid of which they keep up a *rasping* effort to clear the windpipe. The voice is always affected, being *rough* in the early stage, but more *feeble* after the disease is fully established. The effort to *clear the voice* occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. In Chronic Laryngitis the mucous membrane is *inflamed*, and becomes, after a time, *thickened*, and often ulcers form between and above the vocal chords.

The *causes* which produce laryngitis are various. It arises in clergymen and public speakers from a too violent use of the voice. The vocal chords become exhausted, and lose their tone from straining and over-use. Dust and all irritating matters in the air are liable to be drawn into the windpipe, and to produce it. It is more often a mere sequel to sore throat, the inflammation extending down into the larynx by reason of the continuity of the mucous membrane. Every breath the patient draws passes from the inflamed throat directly to the larynx.

From whatever cause it arises, chronic laryngitis is always a serious malady, for it threatens the complete destruction of the voice, and, when left to itself, rarely ends until it has involved the lungs in disease. It will not die out of its own accord, for every slight cold—every change in the weather—every flight of dust feeds the irritation, and increases the inveteracy of its hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct application of astringents and alteratives to the affected part. Like *catarrh* and *granular sore throat*, it is a local affection, and can only be cured by local treatment. There is no use in torturing the poor unoffending stomach for an inflamed condition of the vocal chords of the larynx. Change of air is equally unavailing, for there is no climate without dust and draughts of air sufficient to feed and keep the disease alive. The patient must use the inhaler morning and evening, and fumigate the larynx each night before going to bed with warm sedative and astringent vapors, or he will go on from bad to worse until cure is impossible. For there are few cases so bad that these means will not restore the health and tone of the voice. The only cases in which they fail are such as are already complicated by extensive tubercular depositions in the lungs. Cure, then, depends on the possibility of restoring the lungs. When I come to speak of the *varieties of consumption*, I shall have occasion to again refer to this latter form of laryngitis.

Chronic Bronchitis will be the subject of my next letter.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

NOTE.—Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally or by letter at the above address daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

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Lady's Gold Hunting Lever Watches, $30:
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SHOES AND GAITERS,
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Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

BRAISTED—MONSARRAT.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. E. Livingston Wells, EDWARD E. BRAISTED, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss MELLIE MONSARRAT, daughter of Major D. F. Monsarrat, of the former place.

ERKENBRACH—HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 11, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. GEO. A. ERKENBRACH to Miss JENNIE E. HICKS.

GRIFFIN—LORD.—In Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 11, by Rev. D. S. Brainerd, E. D. GRIFFIN, of Catskill, N. Y., to GERTRUDE MCCURDY, daughter of the late Stephen J. Lord, Esq., of Lyme.

RUSHMORE—CORTELYOU.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. O. S. Cobb, MERWIN RUSHMORE, of Hempstead, L. I., to CAROLINE A., daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, of Flatbush, L. I.

SORENSON—KEELER.—On Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Searles, Mr. W. A. SORENSON, of Madison, N. J., to Miss VIRGINIA KEELER, of Parsippany, N. J.

VAN DEUSEN—COFFIN.—On Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Searles, CHARLES E. VAN DEUSEN, of New-York City, to MARIANNA, daughter of Capt. Reuben Coffin, of Athens, Greene County, N. Y.

DIED.

AITKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael F. Aitken, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 264 Fulton-av.

BERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, MARIANNE, wife of George Berry.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 368 6th-av.

BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, HARRY, infant son of Robert H. and Louisa Ransom Boyd, aged 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) June 14, from No. 150 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN A. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Ganse's Dutch Reformed Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs. on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Friday, June 13, after a short illness, JAMES CONWAY, aged 42 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, John, Michael and Charles, also his brothers-in-law, Jeremiah Campion and James Keane, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 361 10th-st.

CLARK.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 12, CHAUNCEY CLARK, in the 35th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Lenox, Mass., for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Moses Smith, No. 123 Madison-av., Mrs. LAURA DAVIS, aged 71 years.

Her remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

DICKERSON.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, June 13, PHILEMON DICKERSON, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., North River, on that day, at 12:15, and return from Paterson at 7:15.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Phebe J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HOBBY.—On Friday, June 13, JOSEPH, infant son of James R. and Mary L. Hobby, aged 5 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend this funeral, on Sunday, June 15, at 1½ o'clock, from 124th-st., near 6th-av., Harlem.

MERRIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 13, SABARA JONES, wife of Zera Merriam, aged 65 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Willoughby, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be buried in Greenwood, by the side of Harriet and Edmund.

☞ Cazenovia and Auburn, N. Y., and Meriden, Conn., papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, June 9, after a short illness, ANN MILLER, wife of John Miller, in the 82d year of her age.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 41 West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROPES.—In this City, on Friday evening, June 13, MARIA A., daughter of Benjamin G. and Mary Jane Ropes, aged 3 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The funeral services from No. 89 East 29th-st., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

RAYNER.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, June 12, THOMAS L. RAYNER, formerly a resident and much respected citizen of Boston, aged 60 years.

TRENOR.—Fell in the battle of June 1, at Fair Oaks, Va., Capt. JAMES JOSEPH TRENOR, Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., youngest son of Dr. John Trenor, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 1 Washington-square, corner of 4th-st., tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, John, Jr., Eustace and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 12, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM WHITNEY, son of the late Stephen Whitney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—June 13, 1862.
76, 56, 40, 78, 43, 10, 65, 58, 31, 6, 19, 71, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—June 13, 1862.
71, 33, 44, 1, 64, 13, 75, 27, 26, 60, 57, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 227.—June 13, 1862.
64, 43, 50, 46, 5, 51, 32, 49, 53, 68, 29, 6, 13.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 251.—June 13, 1862.
16, 10, 23, 11, 18, 27, 53, 7, 1, 51, 22, 2.
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NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
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at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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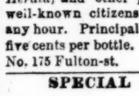

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CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

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Kept open until FOUR A. M. on Sunday, the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER contain the very latest telegraphic dispatches from every military department, including, in addition to all the information supplied by the agents of the Associated Press, SPECIAL BULLETINS from its own exclusive correspondents in Washington and elsewhere.
The circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY now exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND COPIES that of all the other Sunday papers combined, a success mainly attributable to the fact that, like St. Paul, it is "all things to all men"—its SHIPPING NEWS, FIRE NEWS, POLICE INTELLIGENCE, MARKETS, LOCAL RECORD, REPORTS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, COURT NEWS, THEATRICAL CRITIQUES, POLITICAL NEWS, and ALL THE BUSINESS INFORMATION which is considered important in a first-class commercial paper, being GIVEN AT GREATER LENGTH than in the week-day journals.
To these peculiar features of the daily press are added original stories of the highest merit, the famous "SUNDAY TABLE-TALK," and "LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER," together with all else that can give interest to a weekly of the highest order. No Sunday paper, either in this country or abroad, has presented such an array of attractions for all classes and both sexes, and hence the unparalleled and constantly increasing sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY.
The office of the SUNDAY MERCURY has been recently enlarged, and whoever wishes to inspect the largest and best regulated newspaper establishment on the American Continent cannot do better than call at No. 113 FULTON-ST., any time *during this day or night*, and make a tour of the premises.
No advertisement can give so truthful an idea of the magnitude of the ONLY LIVING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER as will be derived from personal inspection.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of consumption owe their affliction to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself!" Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which thirty years' experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This widespread disease, which may generally be described as an inflammation of the skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes, or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often taken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered to the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or maintained so universal a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a powerful sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Is a standard medicine. For thirty years it has been before the public, and during that period its curative powers have been falsified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

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OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Does not consist of FLYING RUMORS and VAGUE GUESSES, but of graphic descriptions from FIGHTING WRITERS who participate in the exploits they chronicle. It has the fullest and truest intelligence from all military sources, many of them exclusive, and never has to retract its statements, for the reason that they are furnished by correspondents who never draw upon their imaginations for their facts. The SUNDAY MERCURY is always *ahead of all its cotemporaries* in its telegraphic war news, the most notable instances being the publication of the destruction of the *Merrimac* and the taking of Norfolk SIX HOURS in advance of the EXTRAS issued by other journals.
THE WAR, LOCAL, AND ALL OTHER NEWS
Published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, is TWO HOURS LATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER ISSUED ON SUNDAY, the columns of the paper being kept open UNTIL AFTER FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING.
This fact has given to the SUNDAY MERCURY A CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, compelling an enlargement of the spacious establishment No. 113 FULTON-ST., which is now the most extensive and complete newspaper concern in the United States.

THE THIRD LECTURE
OF THE COURSE BEFORE
"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
HON. HENRY WILSON,
Senator from Massachusetts,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,
AT 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

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PATENT
NIGHT COMPASS
Can be seen the darkest night without a light. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen Hunter, and other distinguished officers.
Price $3, $5 and $10. Forwarded on receipt of price.
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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold,
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong.
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

STILL RISING!
THE CIRCULATION
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.
Faster than the quicksilver rises in the thermometer, under the growing heat of Summer, runs up the circulation of the GREATEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY. The Proprietors claim, and are prepared to prove (if their cotemporaries will afford them the opportunity) that the number of Sunday Mercuries published and sold every week exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND COPIES the SUM TOTAL of the issues of all the other Sunday papers. Hence THE LARGE AND REGULAR INCREASE IN ITS ADVERTISING PATRONAGE, in view of which, and of the vast labor of bringing out such a mass of matter in time for the Sunday morning breakfast-table, business men and others are requested to send in their favors to the counting-room, No. 113 FULTON-ST., as early as possible on Saturday. The insertion of advertisements reaching the office after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For dyspepsia, heart-burn, acidity of stomach, water brash, &c. Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 368 4th-av.
Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DA

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the Trinity M. E. Church, on ... inst. The following artists will appear: Miss MARIA BRAINERD, ... Soprano; Mr. J. ... Flute; Dr. CLARE W. BEAMS, Organ and Piano-forte; also the Quartette Choir of Dr. Bethune's Church. Tickets for the concert, 25 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Allen-st. M. E. Church and Sabbath School will hold a strawberry festival in the Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17 and 18. The Æolian Glee Club have kindly volunteered their services, and will sing some of their best pieces upon this occasion. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door, and of the teachers of the Sabbath School.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of the founding of the First Independent Methodist Church, New-York, (St. John's,) will occur on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., in the new edifice, 41st-st., near 6th-av., when Rev. Prof. MATTESON, at 10½ A. M., is the new edifice, 41st-st., near 6th-av., followed by the baptism of several candidates. At 4 P. M. a love feast, or conference meeting; and at 7½ P. M. a sermon on the *Tokens of Christ's Coming Reign*, including the war. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches every SABBATH in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., last sermon of the series on the Heavenly Footmiles; and at 7½ P. M., by request, he will repeat his sermon to young men, subject: *The Men Required by the Times*. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING. Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE death of Lieut. GEO. F. RYSDYK, a member of Laight-st. Church, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, will be preached in the church corner Laight and Varick, SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. The next sermon in the course upon *Bible Characters* will be preached in the evening.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church, Jersey City, will worship on SUNDAY and thereafter, until the completion of their new tabernacle, in the meeting-house lately occupied by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., formerly known as Lyceum Hall as formerly. Preaching by the pastor TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CONgregational Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson sts., Jersey City, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., punctuality. Addresses by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York, Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Elvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A FAREWELL Missionary meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, on SUNDAY EVENING, on the occasion of the departure of Rev. Charles H. Lloyd and wife to the Zulus, in South Africa. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. LINDLEY, of that mission, Mr. LLOYD and Rev. Dr. POTTS.

REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., OF New-York, will repeat, by request, in the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 15, at 3½ o'clock, the sermon preached before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the late Anniversary at Providence.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Jamaica, L. I., in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes. Addresses may be expected from an army officer and other. Collection. All are cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON 34TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. HARE, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Duty of American Citizens to the Present War*. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of the Nobleman to reward his faithful servants, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

GETHSEMANE, THE GARDEN OF VICtory, will be the subject of the third discourse of the series on the "Gardens of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. Wm. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JACOB FERMAND may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of this College, on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND MUSIC.—A Strawberry Festival will be given at Spring-st. Church, (Spring-st., near Varick,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. Admission 25 cents—refreshments included.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Second Universalist Society (Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor) will hold a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 4th-av. Tickets, 10 cents each, may be had at the door.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-STREET, between 3d and 4th avs. The young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Scattered members and strangers are invited to hear. Seats free. Collections to defray current expenses.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 4th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching TUESDAY and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

A MEMORIAL DISCOURSE ON THE *Life and Character of Rev. Dr. Bethune*, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FORD, in the Fourth-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. FORD'S,) Brooklyn, E. D., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE END OF THE WAR—WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL RESULT?—A discourse on this important question will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Tilton Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christian strangers invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. BEACH, RECTOR OF ST. PETER'S Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Persons moved in the neighborhood cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-Av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock, 3½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service.

REV. A. STEVENSON, PASTOR OF THE Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., will preach in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES AND LECTURE.—L. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as moved by a living inspiration, at Room No. 20 (or No. 24) Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Divine Sense; Common Sense.*

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of the New-York University, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, in the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

REV. G. Z. MATHAM, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN WEST 14th-st., desire to let, with or without board, one or two airy rooms, to parties of high respectability; the house is first-class in every respect; prices moderate. Address D. Z., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 8th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.
PETER C. CONTELYOU.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 34 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE WELLknown country boarding-house kept by A. MEARNS, JR., at Buttermilk Falls, is now ready for the reception of boarders for the season; large and airy rooms for the accommodation or families or individuals. This house is situated in one of the most healthy localities in the country, within two miles of West Point, to which there is a beautiful road; half mile from Cozzen's Dock, to which a ferry connects with the Hudson River Railroad, at Garrison's Station. The scenery from and around the house is romantically beautiful. Also, a beautiful cottage to let, containing seven rooms, either with or without board; also stabling for horses on the premises. For further particulars inquire either by person or letter, of A. MEARNS, JR., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y. N. B.—Plenty of milk and fruit.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A first-class country residence, 60 miles from New-York and 6 from New-Haven; situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, where bathing, sailing and fishing can be enjoyed; the grounds are well stocked with strawberries, cherries, raspberries, &c. Apply at No. 51 West 22d-st., where the proprietor can be seen for a few days. The location is perfectly healthy, and is a delightful retreat for invalid officers, returning from the South.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations. Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Bath, Long Island, seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating on the premises; grove adjoining the house. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., New-York, or address E. S., Gravesend, L. I.

BOARDERS' DIRECTORY—NO. 561 BROADway.—Country and City board; particulars, routes, prices, &c., of many desirable places, gratuitous to boarders. Wanted, board on the Hudson, Sound, Staten Island, and elsewhere, for many applicants. If you want boarders, call or address A. S. BODINE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE SECURED for the season, near Oxford Depôt, Orange County, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply, by letter or personally, at No. 299 South 2d-st., Jersey City, or to Mrs. SOPHRONIA TUTHILL, Oxford Depôt, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built on three hundred feet, making seventy-four new bedrooms and new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with *new carpets* and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables, two new ten-pin alleys at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be constantly on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; *check and ticket* to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 10:50 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibusses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Musquitoes are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the old dining room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath-rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.
JULY 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

THE NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER OF FOURteenth-st. and 4th-av., is hereafter to be kept on the European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms to be rented to gentlemen on moderate terms. Meals served in the restaurant at all hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 B'DWAY, Supplies Schools with Teachers, and Parents with School Circulars *without charge*. Wanted, a Professor of Mathematics and Military Tactics. Also, one for French and Mil. Tactics. Wanted, a native French lady for first-class Fem. Seminary; also, a lady to teach Piano, Singing, French and Drawing. Wanted, a Principal for a Classical School near New-York.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools supplied (gratuitously,) with competent teachers; superior teachers with positions. Wanted, superior teachers of music, French, and drawing; also of mil. tactics and mathematics. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,

$80,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers,
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
6,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 8½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalayas, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high styles),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to $1 per yard.
2,000 Garments, 6s. (the latest style),
MANTILLAS AND SAQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S 359 BROADWAY.

LACE.

LACE	No. 359	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.		CURTAINS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.
N. B.—A lot of walnut-top Counters for sale—about 20 feet.

GREAT SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of
SILKS, MOSAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
which are all marked down to extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new stores.
An early attendance is respectfully requested, in order to secure better attention.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
between Howard and Grand sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 300 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at EDGER'S, Nos. 689 and 692 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 307 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, who has for several years past been a teacher in a school of the highest grade, would like to act as tutor to some student preparing for college; or he would act as teacher of lads or misses, in some private family. Terms favorable. Address M., Union Theological Seminary, through the Post-office. References—Thos. H. Skinner, D. D., No. 160 West 23d-st.; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 26th-st.; R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; R. G. Pardee, No. 569 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN teaching in one of the most prominent schools of this City, wishes to meet with a family (French preferred) with whom she could engage for the Summer vacation, to teach the English branches and rudiments of French and music, if desired; no objection to travel. Address EDUCATION, Madison square Post-office, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSEMANSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, FORmerly an Officer of Cavalry in Europe, thoroughly understanding the training of young as well as of vicious horses, and having a long experience in giving riding lessons, offers his services to the public. Applying a method as yet entirely unknown here, the main advantage of which is to take an unbroken horse for the pupil and educate them both at once, he is able to guarantee more progress in a fortnight than can be accomplished by following the old system. Apply at Mr. BALMAIN'S, No. 139 East 22d-st., from 4 till 5 o'clock.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for City and country, built by one of the best City makers, and in excellent order; will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 Broome-st., to JAS. YEOMAN.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and seamstress; has eight years' reference from the lady she lived with last. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West Houston-st., near Varick, in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; no objection to housework. Can be seen at No. 446 Washington-st., up stairs, for two days. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, or do general housework; has no objections to go in the country. Call at the corner of Flatbush-av. and Bergen-st., in rear of Stair-builders' shop, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, respectable young girl, a situation in a genteel private family, to do chamber work and waiting. Call at No. 163 6th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, all kinds of meats, pastry and vegetables, and is willing and competent to take charge of a dairy; has excellent references from last place; a country place preferred. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, in a private family, situations by two young women; one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and froning, and the other as waitress and chambermaid and to assist in the washing and froning; no objection to the country; have five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable young girls—one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and froning; can give three years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 143 Madison-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to do chamber work and take care of children; is kind and affectionate to children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Sussex-st., corner of Greene, Jersey City, over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW, who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, as housekeeper for a gentleman; no objection to take charge of one or two children; is willing to be generally useful in anything she can do of light work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, English, wishes a place as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to travel. Address D, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children, or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, for a first-class waitress; is willing to go in the country. Apply at her last place, No. 39 West 18th-st. Has good reference.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation either as waiter or chambermaid; Staten Island preferred. Apply, this week, at No. 18 Market-st.

AS BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent to fill either station. Address, for one week, W. J. NASH, Post-office Box No. 4,040.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR ACcountant.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, 23 years of age; is a handsome and rapid writer; quick and correct at figures, and a good judge of money; is not afraid of work; salary no object; unexceptionable reference given. Address E. H., Box 149 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give the best of references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. N. B.—Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a wholesale grocery, produce or provision house, by an active young man who can give the best of references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter, or to make himself generally useful in any whole-sale store, by a good, steady man, who can give the best of reference. Address PORTER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied GRATIS with help.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A MARRIED MAN—AN AMERICAN—TWELVE years in the grocery business in this City, wishes a situation; can produce first-class reference as to character and capability. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 252 *Times* Office.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER wan's employment. Address C. H., No. 78 Frankfort-st., corner Cliff-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS old, strong, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and near place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

A CLERK—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—30 stout young men, and also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, and cooks and stewards, and boat-steerers. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS.

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal and Porcelain Letters. Depôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK & fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUGstore, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., well stocked and in good business; terms favorable to a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 127 B

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Jacob Sperry,	Theophilus Anthony,
Richard Wheeler,	G. B. Satterlee,
F. L. Marsh,	Thos. C. Chadbayonne,
C. L. Fowler,	Nehemiah Knight,
G. C. Satterlee,	Nelson Runyon.
Joseph Gaston,	Daniel Butterfield,
William Whitewright,	John H. Talman,
John D. Ward,	Edward Outhout,
James Thompson,	John J. McLaren,
Charles M. Clayton,	Robert H. Berdell.
Francis J. Thompson,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.

AND

JAMES R. WHITING,
ANDREW MILLS and
ROBERT BARKLEY

were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

All proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 236 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	129,336 00
Assets	$282,336 00

At an Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JAMES BARNES,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN BODINE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN T. BRUCE.	JESSE SELIGMAN,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (10) *ten per cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
June 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,693, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROITER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEOR E ROSS,
} Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on b. th sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on end the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 6-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 5 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
} Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
} Committee on Repairs, pairs, of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 28½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and ninety tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
Committee on Fuel.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $185. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1¾in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.
Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-sl

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

of the Government by whom he is employed as the docile instrument of its ambition.

Two of the allied nations, although induced by error to send forces against the Republic, notwithstanding, when the exiled General (MIGUEL MIRAMON) wished to enter the country under their protection, caused him to reimbark, because they came with no intention to introduce anarchy, nor to reanimate the remnants of faction. They thus demonstrated the loyalty with which they had signed the Convention of London.

But, in unworthy contrast with the conduct of England and of Spain, the Commissioners of the French Government brought with them JUAN ALMONTE, in order that, under the shield of their protection, he might send from Vera Cruz to the officers of the Mexican army revolutionary plans and seditious appeals; and in order that, even without the capacity of concealment, these same plans, already discovered and published, should be afterward proclaimed at Orizaba under French bayonets—hiring some mercenary persons to place their signatures, and using those of other worthy people who, even under the restraint of those same French bayonets, have declared them to be forged.

The Government of the Republic carrid its moderation to the utmost extent, asking only that JUAN ALMONTE should be reimbarked, without using the perfect right which it had to demand his delivery, as he was in a city of the Mexican territory not occupied by the French army, but in which only depôts were established, which were asked for for sanitary purposes.

The French Commissioners refused to order his departure, under the futile pretext that France had shielded many proscribed persons without having yet given the example of withdrawing protection from any.

As if, in addition to shielding a criminal within her territory, France had the right to send him, and aid him with her arms in his treason against his country.

Nothing has restrained the French Commissioners, —neither the interests of their own honor nor the good name of their nation. They subscribed to the preliminaries of La Soledad with the sole purpose of purchasing certain advantages of bad faith at the price of the honor of their own signatures, which were the signatures of the representatives of the Government of France.

To obtain depôts in healthy localities, and to free themselves from all hostilities until their reinforcements arrived, they recognized in the preliminaries the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic; they confessed that it was based upon and sustained by the National will, and they offered to open negociations with it on the 15th of April; but scarcely had their reinforcements arrived, when, impatient to reap the fruits of their bad faith, without waiting for the day appointed, they declared, on the 9th of April, that they had come to overthrow the established Government, now saying that it was sustained only by an oppressive minority, against the will of the majority of the Mexican people.

They stipulated that they would consent to the restoration of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz to the Mexican Government, in order that the latter should permit the commerce to send down wagons and other means of transport which the French army lacked; but when these arrived they were seized for the uses of the French army, and impediments were placed in the way of the delivery of the Custom-house.

They obliged themselves, that if negotiations failed they would return their forces to the points they had first occupied; but in place of complying with this solemn promise, they preferred to give to Mexico and the world the right to say, that to avoid the perils of a combat they preferred to escape by means of a felony, from the necessity of attacking the first fortified positions of the Mexican army.

Mexico cannot be reproached in having placed full faith in the belief that the honor of the French arms would be sacred to their Chiefs and to the Commissioners of their Government.

It has not been Mexico that has pretended to outrage this honor, but those who have not hesitated to stain it, and were undeterred by the reflection which should have been made, that if the French army should afterwards suffer a defeat, the belief would be confirmed that they were afraid to commence the combat at the first fortified positions. They saw, in fine, that the Mexican Government had retired some of its forces, relying upon the faith of the Preliminaries; and this decided the Commissioners to break the engagements before even the time stipulated for them to commence to have effect. In this manner they believed it would be easy to reach the capital of the Republic.

But, eternal glory to them, a few of its sons have been able to prevent this. Two thousand Mexicans detained the whole French army in the Pass of Acultzingo, and afterwards in Puebla a less force than theirs repulsed them on the 5th of the present month, and has obliged them to retire.

God has protected the cause of justice. There came in the French army corps the most distinguished in the campaigns of the Crimea and of Italy; but, notwithstanding, with less number and with inferior elements of war, they have been triumphed over by the National Guard and the Mexican army. The French soldiers, who have conquered everywhere where they have defended a worthy and a noble cause, have recognized the justice of their disaster because they combatted without motive to overthrow the independence of a people. They do not retire with shame, because their courage has been already proved; but they feel the hardship of having been exposed to defeat in an unjust war, in which the representatives of their Government have wished to make them the instruments of speculations, of perfidy and of treason.

Mexicans, take pride in the glory which, in Acultzingo and in Puebla has been conquered for the republic by your brothers. Already the national representation has given a vote of thanks to the General-in-Chief, the generals, officers and soldiers that have merited thus well of their country. Imitate their heroic conduct whenever it may be required. The happy commencement of the campaign is worthy of the cause of the independence of Mexico, but there may be still grave perils menacing it, which will require all the efforts of all its sons. Let us unite by the side of the Government that so worthily is sustaining the cause of the nation. With full confidence in it, the national representation has invested it with all the power necessary to save the republic. Congress does not doubt what will be done, for it knows that the States have not omitted, and will not omit any effort to aid in the defence of our nationality, and it knows the patriotism with which the Mexican people will sacrifice everything to save their country, their independence and their liberty

HALL OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, MEXICO May 9, 1862.
(Signed) JOSE LINARES,
Deputy for the State of Guanajuato, President of Congress.
MANUEL DUBLAN,
Deputy for the State of Oaxaca, Vice President of Congress,
And by all the Deputies from every State in the Union.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Banishment of Zuloaga and Cobos by Almonte—Departure of Padre Miranda for Europe—Protest to the Emperor, by Gen. Lorencez and his Officers, Against Saligny—Marquez Named Commander-in-Chief by Almonte—Departure of Gen. Donai for Orizaba—Marquez About to Impose a Forced Loan on Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

I avail myself of the departure of the English steamer to forward you some items of interesting intelligence. The chief of these is the sudden and unexpected arrival in this place, on the morning of the 28th, of MARQUEZ, ZULOAGA, COBOS, Padre MIRANDA, Gen. BENAVIDES, Cols. GALINDO and ALCEVAL, and others, so long the notorious leaders of the reactionary or Church Party.

It seem that after the action of Puebla, the worthy chiefs, MARQUEZ, ZULOAGA and COBOS, were visited at Atlixco by Padre MIRANDA and other agents of ALMONTE and the French, who reproached them for not having taken part with the French, and used all their arts, aided by money, to create a division in the reactionary camp against ZULOAGA, who it was ascertained was indisposed to join the foreign invaders against his country, and was in treaty with the Constitutional Government.

The result of all this was a *coup de main*, in which MARQUEZ, who was bought over, managed to control the greater part of their force, and seizing ZULOAGA, COBOS and the rest as prisoners, carried them with him to Orizaba, where he with difficulty effected a junction with the French at the moment of being attacked by Gen. TAPIA on the 18th. Here ALMONTE was disposed to order the execution of these refractory leaders who dared to dispute his paramount authority, and it is said the order was actually given to MARQUEZ, but the latter could not be so hard upon his long companions and fellow-bandits, and so secured a commutation of their sentence to banishment. It is also said that to make this appear the more voluntary on the part of ZULOAGA and COBOS, there was some arrangement by which they were bought over to resign their claims and position in favor of ALMONTE, and to leave the country. Be this as it may, the fact is they arrived here as prisoners, in the charge of MARQUEZ, and are to be embarked on board the English steamer to-day.

MARQUEZ, with the aid of some French troops, has, it seems, cut his way down from Orizaba, and the communication may therefore again be considered as open, at least for the time being, to the French.

The presence here of Padre MIRANDA, that worst of all the reactionary intriguists, is, it seems, for the purpose of embarking for France, where his presence and consequent Church intrigues are considered vitally necessary at this moment by M. SALIGNY, to counteract the influence upon the mind of the Emperor of recent events, and of a certain representation or protest which, it is said, has been prepared and signed by Gen. LORENCEZ and his officers, against M. SALIGNY and ALMONTE, showing the true nature of their schemes, and exposing their barefaced misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country—which representation has reached here by a special bearer of dispatches, under an exclusively French escort, and will go forward by this steamer.

This representation, it is said, Gen. LORENCEZ considers necessary to free himself from the charge of a military blunder, in having undertaken his march to the interior with so entirely inadequate a force.

With the absence from the country of all these prominent reactionary leaders, and the probable death of the notorious VICARIO, who was with MARQUEZ, and who was shot through the body in the action of the 18th, and is not expected to recover, there will remain only MARQUEZ of all those of any note who have so long kept the country in disorder.

That the French should have any connection with a man so notorious as MARQUEZ, the assassin of Tacubaya, an outlaw and with a price set upon his head, seems almost incredible, and still more so, that they should allow ALMONTE, who is under their protection, and is their chosen tool, to name him, as has been done, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces that are united to the French. Such a course was hardly to have been expected from the chivalry of France.

The arrival here of all these *distinguished* characters has, of course, created a great excitement in this city, and it was hoped the presence here of Capt. DUNLOP, who has just arrived from the interior, would lead at least to some protest against the presence and position of one against whom the English in particular have so many charges of the gravest nature, as MARQUEZ. It is said his stay here is to be signalized by a forced loan upon the merchants of this city. Without this, or some still more arbitrary act, his usual character would not be maintained.

The occupation of the pass of Chiquihuite, by the forces of Gen. LA LLAVE, has up to the present time prevented the departure for Orizaba of Gen. DONAI, with the two or three hundred of escort, and a small force of marines which he brought. But now that the road is again temporarily opened, preparations for leaving are being made, and their departure is announced for to-morrow, the 2d. The entire force, Gen. DONAI's escort, marines, Mexicans and all, will not exceed 1,000 to 1,200 men. They take up, however, a large train of supplies, of which the forces in Orizaba are greatly in need. Provisions there have been so completely shut out that a cargo of corn has risen to $30, or 10 cents per pound, and flour to $60, or $40 per barrel.

No news has yet been received here of any further reinforcements from France. Those in favor of the intervention, of course, say they will come, while all opposed, at least, hope that they will not.

The readers of the journals in the United States should be advised that the New-York *Herald's* correspondent at this place is Mr. WM. MORAN, formerly editor of the Mexican *Extraordinary*, a paper which, by its prejudiced and interested misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country, has been a most powerful instrument in bringing about the present intervention; and that Mr. MORAN, although an Englishman, is now entirely under the control of the French Minister, M. SALIGNY; consequently, the letters from that source, which appear in the journal referred to, present only the French view of the state of affairs in this country.

The only places which have yet pronounced in favor of ALMONTE are those held by the French arms.

V.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Defeat of the French at Puebla—A Subsequent Battle near Orizaba—The Treaties with Spain and England—Latest Aspect of Affairs, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

The defeat of the French, in the vicinity of Puebla, on the heights of Amozoe, their retreat to Orizaba, the subsequent battle between the troops of ZARAGOZA and MARQUEZ, both of whom claim the victory, together with the reports as to the perilous condition of LORENCEZ and his four thousand soldiers, have been the important news from Mexico. Many condemn the French General for having despised his enemy, and assert the attack upon Amozoe was unnecessary. MARQUEZ had joined the French at Orizaba, and the communication between that place and Vera Cruz was reëstablished, whilst they were busy fortifying Orizaba. The reactionist account of the engagement between MARQUEZ and ZARAGOZA, as given by the *Veracruzano*, is as follows:

"Gen. MARQUEZ, with 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, after the affair of the 5th, marched to Orizaba by the road of Maltrata, and on his return from a visit to ALMONTE, found his troops fighting with the enemy, whom they defeated, making 1,000 prisoners. On the 25th Gen. MARQUEZ arrived at Chiquihuite, whence Gen. SLAVE marched, after burning the bridge of Atoyac, sustaining first a slight skirmish. Said General has reopened the communication between Orizaba and this place, leaving 500 cavalry three leagues from Orizaba, 500 near Cordova, and 500 more in the 'Potrero,' who will guard the road to Chiquihuite, where will be stationed 300 men of the French Division and the forces of Gen. GALVEZ in 'Camaron.' La Soledad will be guarded by the troops of this place. At Cordova are two French battalions of infantry, with a field battery. In consequence, the road is completely free for traffic, and today or to-morrow a train of army wagons will arrive here, and then return to Orizaba."

The Liberals were much elated at the conclusion of the treaties with Spain and England, and the return of the English Minister to the Capital. In that city the municipality had protested against the insurrection of ALMONTE, who had also been expelled from the Lancasterian Society of Mexico. President JUAREZ is decided to remain in his capital, and whilst the contest near Puebla was raging, declared whatever the result he would remain at his post, adding, in an impassioned manner, that "he had lived too long, and only desired a glorious death in defending his country from its invaders."

The *Progress* of Jalapa thus describes the positions of the different divisions:

"The French and the traitors are between Tugenio and Orizaba; CARBAJAL in Jxtapa, with 900 cavalry; ALVAREZ in Quecholac, with 800; NEGRETE in San Andres, with the division of his name; and Gen. BERRIOZABAL in San Augustin del Palmar, with over 6,000 infantry, the artillery, trains, &c. Headquarters are in no fixed place."

There can exist no doubt that LORENCEZ was greatly deceived as to the support he would find as he advanced into the interior; but, says a letter:

"The pronunciamientos do not increase. Tlacotalpan does not declare in spite of having the steamer *Constitution* at hand. A credible person assured me that the military head of that locality asked the French for people and powder to encourage revolts in the towns on the sea-coast, and that the French General refused, saying, 'Where are the nine-tenths of the partisans of ALMONTE?' I would have answered that nine-tenths of this country desire peace."

As the Zouaves have become such great heroes all over the world, I am sorry to say that Gen. BERRIOZABAL's sneer as to their being shot in the back, is confirmed by a person who seems an impartial witness. He says: "In the action near Puebla the Zouaves and marines ran away, but the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Ninety-ninth Regiment behaved brilliantly, retiring in order, and it is well known a good retreat is the crucible in which the brave are tried."

As for the guerrilla Chief COBOS, we have to-day the same story about him as was reported concerning MARQUEZ a few days since—that he had joined the Liberal Party against the French, but the next news of MARQUEZ was that he had actually delivered LORENCEZ and his men from almost certain destruction, compelling SLAVE to abandon the heights which cut off the French army from Vera Cruz. Probably the report is as true in the case of COBOS.

The British mail steamer *Trent* entered Havana from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th, but brings no news of interest. Communication with Orizaba continued quite free. The *Boletin of the Army* (Orizabo) says that in the battle given by MARQUEZ and the French, they made 902 prisoners of the infantry, and 330 of cavalry, with 1,090 muskets and 8,640 cartridges. Among the passengers of the *Trent* were Capt. SHUFELDT, the Consul-General of this Island, and the Mexican Generals, RAFAEL BENAVIDES, FELIX ZULOAGA and CASIMIRO ACEBAL, and, *en route* for Europe, Gen. COBOS and Father MIRANDA. COBOS and ZULOAGA led 2,000 men to Orizaba on their departure, so that the reactionists have 6,000 men with the French troops, who are now 8,500 strong. They will not make any movements till they hear from their Government, when, JUAREZ does not doubt, they will advance on the capital, and hence is making great preparations to resist, employing over 1,000 workmen on the fortifications. After the French defeat, ALMONTE, through TABOADA, invited Generals NEGRETE and HORAN to join his party, but met a refusal. Four hundred troops tried to desert, but were intercepted by CARBAJAL.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

A Member of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers Hung for Murder—Sentences Commuted—Affairs in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 13.

Private JOHN MCMAHON, of Co. F, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, was hung to-day for willful murder at the Rip Raps, according to the sentence of the Court-martial, approved by the Commanding-General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having calmly and deliberately shot private MICHAEL DOLAN, of the same company and regiment, at the same time using the words, "God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of willful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the Court, he was sentenced to be hung. To-day at noon having been appointed for the execution by Gen. WOOL, the sentence was carried into effect by the Provost Marshal, Lieut. BLAKE. Everything was carried out in the most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last he appeared indifferent as to his fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which, therefore, remains a secret. After hanging half an hour the corpse was cut down, placed in a coffin and will be buried this afternoon.

Immediately after the execution a general order was read, remitting the sentence to be shot for sleeping at their post of privates PATRICK FLARITY, Company F, and JOHN DILLON, of Company H, both of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

An arrangement has been made between Gen. VIELE and the banks and other corporations issuing shinplasters, by which such currency is to be immediately redeemed on presentation at par. This step will relieve an immense amount of distress among Union men.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Burnside—A Talk with Gen. Prim—His belief in Gen. McClellan's Success—From the Hospitals.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here early this morning, and was joined by his lady, who came in by the *Georgiana*, from Baltimore. I had the honor of grasping his hand, and thousands will be glad to learn that, although he has lately been slightly indisposed, he is now enjoying perfect health. On board the boat were Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, B. F. CAMP, and other well-known New-Yorkers; also Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, (the American Howard,) who has just returned to carry out his able superintendence of the hospital arrangements.

Yesterday I met Gen. PRIM and staff at the hotel, on their return from MCCLELLAN's headquarters. Gen. PRIM and all his officers agreed in saying that they found the *morale* of our army is beyond anything they could have possibly imagined—applauded MCCLELLAN, and said that our success was as certain as fate.

While conversing with Gen. PRIM alone, a distinguished member of the New-York Press came up, was introduced, and commenced accosting the General in the English language, of which the General knows nothing. I, consequently, found myself interpreter. On inquiring how he found the army, the General repeated what I said before, and then added, significantly, and as literally as I can recall his words: "*If this gentleman has influence with the Press, implore him not to urge on Gen. McClellan. He has nothing to fear from the cannons and the bayonets of the enemy; but he cannot fight the elements; mortal man cannot do more than Gen. McClellan is doing at this moment, and success is certain if you only leave him alone.*"

These words came fresh from the lips of a Spanish General of honor and renown in his own country, and who understands—if some among us do not—the tremendous issues involved in success or failure before Richmond. It was enough to warm the heart of any American to stand by and see the energy and feeling with which Gen. PRIM gave expression to the sentiments I have just faithfully recorded.

NEMO.

FORTRESS MONROE.

CHESAPEAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On June 11th, there entered the Hospital:

Philip Andrews, Co. F, 19th Wisconsin—ill of rheumatism.

The following have died:

E. D. Noyes, Co H, 2d New-Hampshire—gunshot in thigh.

A. Philips, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in thigh—tetanus.

W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th North Carolina—gunshot, right side.

Jacob Wike, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in left hand—suffered resection of metacarpal bone of ring finger—erysipelas, exhaustion and death.

Corp. Jonathan Washburn, Co. G, 6th U. S. Infantry—ill with phthisis—was discharged.

HYGEIA HOSPITAL.

Antoine Hirtler, Co. K, 5th Michigan Volunteers—gunshot wound.

John Gissler, Co. H, 55th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

George E. Martin, Co. —, 2d Michigan Volunteers.

B. Shultz, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE REBEL GEN. PETTIGREW.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news.

Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who was wounded in the neck at the battle before Richmond and taken prisoner, came up this morning in charge of Lieut. WILSON BARSTOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff. He is now at Monument House on his parole of honor. His wound incapacitates him from moving.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Thursday, June 12.

The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the present Provisional Government in office was reconsidered, and the action of yesterday reversed by a vote of 45 to 21.

A resolution expressive of confidence in Gov. GAMBLE and the other State officers was then passed unanimously.

The bill allowing the soldiers of the State to vote at the coming election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and County officers, was passed.

Movements of Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

The reception to Parson BROWNLOW, at the Academy, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss BROWNLOW, by WM. D. LEWIS, from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech Ex-Governor POLLOCK made an appropriate response.

From Gen. Wool's Department.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are at Annapolis making arrangements for the organization of the Camp of Instruction.

Death of Major John M. Greis.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

Maj. JOHN M. GREIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, died this morning of a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was an architect by profession, and erected many of our public buildings.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13.

The Canal tolls from the commencement of the season to June 8, foot up $907,206. The tolls for the same time in 1861, were $610,633.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE.—The Mercantile Library Association intend giving a grand concert at the Academy of Music, on the 23d inst., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. Several prominent *artistes*, and the entire orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will assist on the occasion.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the petition of OLIVER L. PIERCE, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for building a submarine warboat.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of JAMES F. SIMMONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating $150,000 for certain Post-office routes.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the oath of allegiance to be taken in certain cases, was taken up.

On the suggestion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers at mixed Courts at New-York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope, each of the three Judges to receive $2,500 per annum; also, for the Arbitrator at New-York to receive $1,000 per annum, and the others $2,000 each; also, for the Clerk of the Court at New-York to receive the fees pertaining to the office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois (Rep.), called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, etc,

Mr. SAULSBURY thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to say, that a man who takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution, shall not exercise the functions of his office unless he takes an additional oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky (Union), contended that Congress had no power to enlarge or diminish the qualifications of officers prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Constitution prescribed the form of oath for the President; but this act did not apply to the President, but to those persons appointed to the civil, military and naval departments. A clause in the sixth article provides generally, that Senators, Representatives and other officers, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in this rebellion from holding office under the Government. He never wanted to see a person who had voluntarily taken up arms against the Government in either branch of Congress, or holding an office under the Government. The bill does not touch those coerced in any way. He did not believe the Senator from Delaware wanted any such person to hold office.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

A number of amendments were adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment for the repair of the Naval School at Newport or Annapolis, as an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Newport. He thought the Senate was not ready to make such disposition of the Naval School on such short notice. He referred to the circumstances of the removal of the School from Annapolis as an additional reason why the Senate should not hastily act in this matter. The Senate should not restore the Naval School where it may be reached in any way by traitors. The great advantages of Newport in harbor, climate, means of communication, etc., seem to point it out as the very place for the Naval Academy.

Mr. TEN EYCK of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that he should oppose the amendment in order to have a commission formed to select a proper place for this School. He thought that Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a School.

Mr. FOSTER thought that, if such a Commission was formed, the harbor of New-London, Conn., would be found to possess the greatest advantages for the location of the Naval Academy.

Mr. HALE referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the Academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, as affording strong temptations to dissipation during the Summer seasons. It was the great resort of fashion and dissipation every Summer. It would be unwise at the present time to undertake to remove the Naval Academy. Maryland had twice given large majorities at the polls for the Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything like taking away what advantages she may derive from this Academy. He (HALE) did not want the Naval Academy at Portsmouth, N. H.; but all that has been said of Newport, Perth Amboy, or New-London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth for the Academy,

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) would not attempt to make a speech against a proposition so manifestly unjust as this, to take away this school for selfish or sectional reasons. Objection was made to Annapolis, which was assumed to be the disloyalty of Maryland, and even the conduct of Gov. HICKS. He stood by Gov. HICKS in his attempt to get possession of the State, which was wrested from him by a sudden uprising of a mob; and they made a request for a temporary suspension of the transportation of troops, until they could recover the State; and in less than ten days after the Government acceded to their request these men were fleeing from the City of Baltimore, and from the State, to join the rebels, and they were now exiles by the laws of this denounced State. He claimed that Maryland was now as loyal, honorable and true to the constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union. He claimed no more for her, but protested that Maryland should not continually be made a scapegoat for the offences of a few men, and indignity heaped upon the State. He was aware that Maryland was a suspected State, but they rested justification on her future history, and he was not going to attempt any vindication of the loyalty of that State. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge be used to take away a paltry advantage arising from this school, in God's name, let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purposes they avowed again and again, of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They ask no more than they were willing to accord to others.

Mr. ANTHONY disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland, or anything against Gov. HICKS. He had only read letters and part of Gov. HICKS' Message, to show how a true man bent to the storm of secession.

Mr. KENNEDY had a letter read, signed by a large number of the senior class in the Naval Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES thought this was really a question whether we would continue a Naval Academy at all. We had all the buildings, library, &c., at Annapolis. He was not willing to be driven from there by the rebels, nor was he willing to punish loyal men of Maryland by taking away this school. And in fact, one great reason for the removal of the school was because Gen. BUTLER went there and wanted a place for accommodations, and it was thought the school might be accommodated temporarily at Fort Adams.

Mr. CLARK said he should vote to restore this school, after Maryland had gone through the struggle, and shown herself loyal. He was not going to attempt to punish her by taking away this school. He wanted to restore things in the Border States as they were, and restore all the States, and he was utterly opposed to making them territories, or anything of that sort. He wanted to restore all the States and punish individual traitors, so that rebellion would never again raise its head in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE said it involved nothing of the sort. It simply appropriated $25,000 for the repair of the buildings at Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy at Newport. The Committee had amended by an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Academy, and another appropriation for repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for contingent expenses.

Rejected. Yeas 16, Nays 22.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a proviso that nothing herein be construed as authorizing the reëstablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation.

On the vote Messrs. CHANDLER, SUMNER and KING refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Chair if there was a rule of the Senate requiring the Senators present to vote?

The Chair said there was such a rule.

These Senators still refused to vote, and the vote was amended. Yeas, 1 (LANE). Nays, 34.

Mr. KING said he was in favor of one part of the proviso, that nothing herein be construed to direct the reëstablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had voted alone for the proposition because he feared this rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving Slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children have to fight the battle over again. He wanted the question settled now.

Mr. KING's proviso was rejected. Yeas, 16. Nays, 23.

The amendment of the Committee was then adopted. Yeas, 26. Nays, 9

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, spirit rations in the navy cease entirely, and no distilled liquors be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought this kind of legislation the greatest of humbugs. This war against whisky was not always wise. It was not best to take away these things, physically and mentally. The wisdom of the world, from PLATO down, was against such legislation.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that minors, not under 18, may be enlisted without the consent of the parents.

Mr. KING moved to go into Executive session.

No quorum present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, and the armaments, stores and equipments belonging thereto, as are sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then considered private bills.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. G. W. MORRIS, and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct on board the *Cumberland* in the fight with the *Merrimac*, was passed.

A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill making the Consulate at Siam a salaried office.

The bill to secure the more prompt payment to officers and volunteers was passed.

The Senate bill, adding 40 surgeons and 120 assistant-surgeons was also passed, after the House had added the section abolishing Brigade Surgeons, placing them on an equal footing with the army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon-General that their services can thus be rendered more useful.

The bill indemnifying certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred by them in equipping volunteers, was also passed.

The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by grand and petit jurors serving in United States Courts, to the effect that they have been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or counseled or advised any person to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid or comfort to any State or States in revolt against the Government, &c., was also passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Adjourned.

Academy of Music.

For the second time, a first appearance in Italian opera came off on the present season. It was a veritable *début*, inasmuch as Mme. HERRMANN has not previously made her appearance in a regular opera, although we understand she has occasionally sung in public during her husband's recent tour in the States. The opera selected for the occasion was DONIZETTI's "Figlia del Reggimento," and Mme. HERRMANN, of course, took the part of *Maria*. She is a *petite* person, with a charming face and a winning style of acting, which struck us as being unusual in one so new to the footlights. Her voice has a compass of about two octaves, and is a light mezzo soprano—French in its class. It is, however, remarkably sympathetic, and would, but for the nervousness she very evidently displayed, at once have made her a favorite. In the *Duo* with *Tonio* in the first act, she sang very agreeably, although we cannot but object to *Tonio's* style of conduct towards a new soprano on her first appearance on the stage of the Academy. If he had been so treated when he first appeared by an established soprano, we very seriously question whether the operatic world would have ever been blessed by the knowledge of a BRIGNOLI. On the other hand, we have to compliment SUSINI on the natural kindness his displayed, which makes us the more pleased to record the fact that he was in excellent voice, and sang even better than he has done on the two preceding nights of the season. In the second act Madame HERRMANN acted the part admirably, and sung the music with a nerve and spirit which confirmed the agreeable impression she had already produced, displaying great archness in the "Music Lesson." In the "Ricci Valse," which she sung at the *finale* of the opera, she more than confirmed our opinon of her merits, and demoustrated the fact that she possessed infinitely more power thon we had at first imagined.

This morning the Matinée will afford all who wish it the opportunity of hearing both Madame HERRMANN and Madame COMTE BORCHARD, as well as present them with magic by Prof. HERRMANN, and GOTTSCHALK at the piano. Such a mass of attraction as two operas, two second appearances and two obtside "stars," has never before been offered the public at any Matinée.

[Advertisement.]

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 999.—All male citizens between the ages of 10 and 100, not belonging to any existing military organization now under marching orders, are requested to enroll themselves as a home guard, to protect the City against the contemplated invasion of ALBERT PIKE and his savages. Uniformity of clothing is not required, but all should wear KNOX's stylish and becoming Summer Hat. The price is $4—the place, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABIES AT BARNUM'S.—The finest cluster of human rosebuds ever seen close their exhibition to-day. Who will fail seeing them? Com. NUTT is also on exhibition, and dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana and Nassau—S. Salisbury, B. F. Hontario, L. de Mussa, G. A. Espela, F. Monteverde, J. McLean, Mr. Burrows, R. G. Coleman, W. B. Benson, J. Vatable, E. L. Plumb, L. Littig, C. Morgan, W. Vaughan, A. McNeil, G. W. Vancamp, Mr. Sims, Mr. Schwartz, J. Thompson, Mr. Richards, A. Mallory, Mr. Roberts, G. A. Stewart, S. O. Johnson, Mr. Connon, C. Palacios, Jno. Anderson, T. M. Matthews, lady and 5 children, Miss Mardenboro, Mr. Ludlum and lady, A. Seward, lady and child, Mr. Ogden, lady, 3 children and nurse, P. Saunders, lady, nurse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blacburn, Col. S. D. Bradford and lady, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Nevin, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Martin and servant, Mr. Darling, lady and 3 children, Capt. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. Scott and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, brother and son, Mr. Billings and 8 children, Miss Eddy, Mrs. Mochs and 2 infants, Miss B. Baxter, Miss Dean, Dr. Wm. Kirkwood and lady. Total, 89.

In bark Princeton, from Demerara—Mr. Ferguson and 2 daughters, Mr. Rodrigues.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises... 9 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island 10 08 | Hell Gate.... 11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Shamrock, Doane, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Alice Ball, Ross Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Empire, Coombs, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Atlantic, Dinsmore, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham.

Barks E. Morrison, Lyon, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Geo. S. Stephenson; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Balize, Hond., Josiah Jex; James Smith, (Br.,) Anderson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Eliza, (Br.,) Doyle, St. Johns, N. F., James Hunter & Co.; Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccanno, Ipswich, F. Bethoud; Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, Falmouth, Jam., J. Doyle; Jane Bell, (Br.,) Acker, St. Johns and Antigua, C. & J. Knox & Co.

Schooners Eclipse, (Swed.,) Petersen, Guadeloupe, Smith, Jones & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Chisholm, Halifax, H. J. & C